



THE

HISTORY

OF THE

WAR

OF

CYPRUS.

Written Originally in Latin.

With a New Map of the Island.

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RO. L'ESTRANGE.

TO THE

Right Honourable

GEORGE

Lord JEFFREYS,

Baron of WEM, Lord High Chancellor of ENGLAND, and One of His Majesties most Honourable Privy Council.

My Lord,
Your Lordship, I hope, will
pardon the Boldness of
this Dedication, and permit the
A 2 Presenter

The Epistle

Presenter of it, to pay that Honor and Veneration, which is due from All to your Lord-Ship's Eminent Character, and most Illustrious Merits. To which, nothing can do greater Right, than what has come from the Mouths of the late flagitions Rebels themselves, who were so highly sensible of your Lordship's Wisdom and Courage, in opposing their Hellish and Damnable Designs, that their Principal Leaders were us'd to please themselves with nothing more, than with

Dedicatory.

with the Thoughts and Wishes of making your Lordship a Sacrifice to their Malice and Revenge.

I will not attempt to speak here of what you suffer'd for your Inflexible Loyalty from a Seditions Cabal, nor of our Obligations to your Auspicious Conduct, which nipt the growing Faction in the Bud, and stopt the Torrent of Enthusiastick Frenzy, and by a bold Stroke of Justice, set at Liberty those who were condemn'd,

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The Epistle unbeard, to a perpetual Confinement.

It were a Task too hard for me, to undertake a particular Defeription of these, and other Instances of your Lordship's Goodness and Courage, which will be the chief Subject of the most lasting History of our Times.

All that I pretend to, is, to make some publick Acknow-ledgement of the just Sense I have of your Lordship's Great and Exemplary Virtues, and

Dedicatory.

to testifie in all Sincerity, that
I am,

My Lord,

Your Lordships most Obedient and humbly Devoted Servant,

Robert Midgley

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TO THE

READER.

HE Title of this Book feems to promife but a narrow History; and those that only like great Revolutions, and variety of several Events, which have happened in a long Sequel of Time, will not perhaps be much prepossessed in its Favour: The Conquest of an Island, altho' honour'd with the Title of a Kingdom, which was compleated in the fecond Campaign, will appear to them too short to furnish an Historian, with choice Materials. But supposing the Interest which all Europe had in this Affair, did not make it, R 25

as indeed it did, one of the most famous Accidents of the preceding Age; yet the taking of Nicosia, and desolation thereof, being the Capital City of the Island of Cyprus, the Siege and Surrender of Famagusta, which capitulated not till after a four Months vigorous Resistance, and the memorable Victory of Lepanto, deserve the exact Care, which the Bishop of Amelia has taken in Publishing them.

The Republick of Venice, never faw her self so threatned by the Ottoman Empire, as when Selim the Second, form'd the Design of snatching from her this Kingdom; and never Enterprize was carried on in the Divan, with more dexterity and secrecy. The Church then govern'd by Pope Pius the Fifth (who was since Canoniz'd) was at the same time attack'd by several Resormers,

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authoriz'd by Secular Powers; and the *Infidels*, who always make advantage of the Difunion of *Christians*, improved so favourable an opportunity to the enlargement of their Territories and Religion.

The Pope alarm'd by the forelight of these Missortunes, dispatch'd Nuncio's, sent Legates to all the Princes of Europe; and not content with these his good Endeavours, set out a Fleet at his own Charge, and offered to conduct it in Person for the Venetians.

Every Prince consented or refused to enter into the League propos'd by his Holiness, according as he was interested to break off, or keep in with the Port, and the Advantage he found in the Ruine or Preservation of the Republick.

But the Course which the King of Spain, Philip the Second, held, is a

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Piece of the most refined Policy. The Legate had no sooner represented him with the danger, wherein the Republick lay, but he undertook to send a great Force, to its Assistance, and gave Orders at the same time, for the equipping of a confiderable Fleet. All Christendom could expect no less from a Monarch, who wore fo many Crowns, and honour'd himfelf with the Title of Most Catholick King. But his Design was only to merit this Title in appearance; feeing the flowness which he used in making ready this Fleet, and the fecret Orders he gave to Requiescens, Chief of the Council, to Don John of Austria, tended only to ruine the Republick, and by this means reduce Italy under his Power.

The Ministers, and Venetian Generals happily penetrated into the secret Designs of Philip, and gave speedy

speedy Notice to their Masters. The Venetians, justly grieved to find how unfincerely they were dealt with, made no scruple to accommodate themselves with the Turk, without the participation of the Confederates, altho' this was expresly forbidden by the Treaty, they made with the Christian Princes.

It is in the fumming up of this variety of Interests, that our Author dives into, and discovers the Intrigues and Motions of the principal Courts of Europe; and we may well credit his Abilities and Faithfulness, from the Part which Cardinal Commendon gives him in all these important Mysteries of State,

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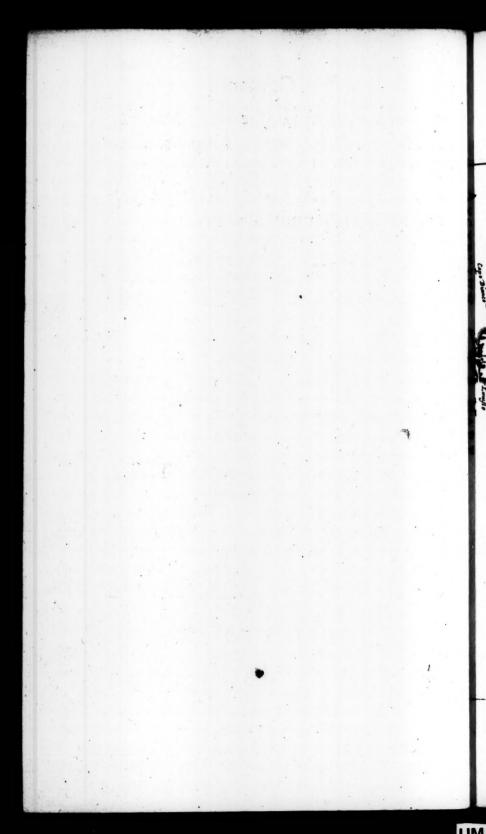
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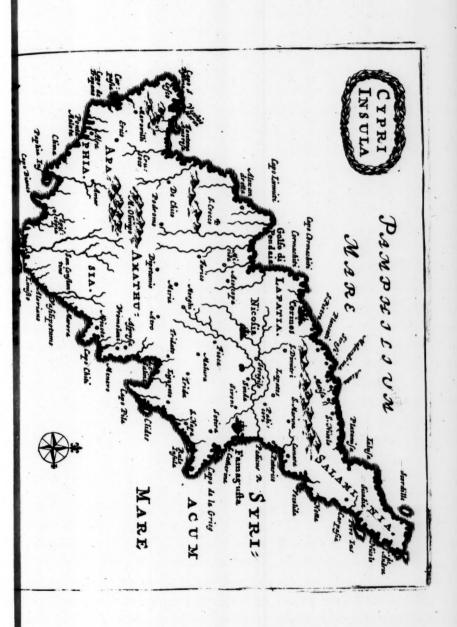
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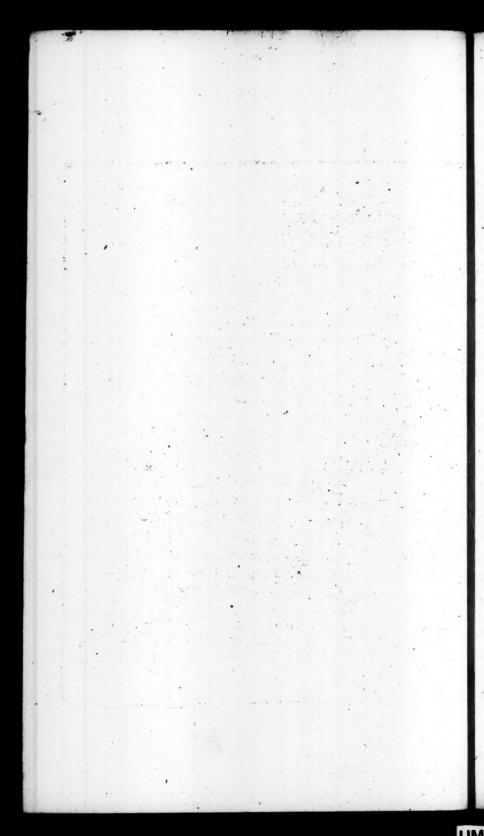
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THE







THE

HISTORY

OF THE

WAR of CYPRUS.

The First Book.

Oft of the Ancient Geographers and Historians, have mentioned the Isle of Cyprus with Commendation. Some of them have divided it into Nine Kingdoms, althothe whole Island scarcely deserves such a Title. She is situated in that part of the Mediterranean Sea, which lies nearest Asia, between Cilicia and Syria. The Seas of Pamphylia and Egypt, with the Gulph of Lajazzo, anciently called the Sein Isque, surround her, lying from the Continent about sixty Miles over against Cilicia, and eighty distant from Syria. Tis thought she was heretosore a Peninsula, joyning on that

fide of Asia, being separated by the violence of a Flood, which over ran all those Parts. She contains about two hundred Miles in Length, and fixty five in Largeness; and is in Circuit near five hundred. 'Tis faid there were heretofore fifteen confiderable Cities: But at prefent there are only reckoned five, which are well inhabited, Nicosia, Famagusta, Baffo, Lamisso, and Cerines. The rest are Towns to the number of eight hundred and forty; and Villages, divided into eleven Regions or Quarters, named Baffo, Andimes, Limisso, Massota, Sasines, Mesarea, Crusso, Pendengia, Cerines, Carpasso, Visconti; This Island is reckoned at present to contain about two hundred thousand Ina small number in comparison habitants, of that with which 'twas peopled under the Reign of the Emperor Trajan: feeing that according to the Report of Dion Cassius, in the Life of this Prince, the Jews massacred in one day two hundred and forty thousand Cypriots, to free themselves from the Tyranny of the Roman Empire. The Inhabitants of this Island were separated into four different States, the Nobility, Commonalty, the Freed Men and Slaves. The two last were only employed in Husbandry, and the others lived in Cities, and accufromed the Country-people (contrary to Right) to Servitude and Slavery. They afterwards enfranchised the greatest part of these, whom they called Francomates. Those who not yet enjoyed their Liberty, called themselves Parisiens. They all mortally hated the Nobility; and especially these latter, being worst used by them. The

The Militia of the Country was drawn from the Freed-Men, and confifted of a certain num-

ber of Regiments and Companies.

The Heat of the Climate is the Caufe why the Cypriots are ordinarily of a mean stature. and approach rather to Leanness than Fatness. They are more dexterous and nimble, than ftrong and vigorous: They are of the fame Complexion as most Greeks; their Hair is black, and their Wits delicate and furpassing; but their Plenty has made them foft and debauched, and subject to Wine and Women. He was not counted a confiderable man among them, who was not commonly ferved in Silver; & the Peafants had each of them a Cup, a Spoon, a Knife, Handle and Fork of the same Metal. The Gentry lived in as great splendor as Princes: Their Houses were fill'd with Officers and Domesticks. They were magnificent in Houshold stuff, as well as in Cloaths The Furniture of their Tables was equal to 'the Richness of their Cuphoards of Plate; and the Expence they were at in Dogs and Horses, was answerable to this their Profusion and Luxury. The Incontinency and Loofness of their Women, has given occasion to Poets to feign, That affoon as Venus came out of the Sea, of whose Froth they say she sprang, she first Landed at Cyprus, and was thereupon first named Cypriana, and Paphienna, because of a magnificent Temple built in Honour of her, in the famous City of Paphos.

This Isle abounding in all fort of things, yet fuffers oft times by the great scarcity of Water,

We read in the Annals of this Country, that the Inhabitants were driven out by an extraordinary drought, and that for seventeen years together there was no Rain. She is watered with no River. The Rain sometimes in the Winter causes Torrents, which fall from the Mountains with great swiftness, but are soon dried up by the excessive heat of the Summer.

There are feveral Wells and Fountains, but they are subject to the forementioned Inconvenience: Yet do's the Earth bring forth of it felf a prodigious quantity of Fruits. A Third part of Wheat, and other Grains which they gather, is more than what's fufficient for the Their Wines are fo delicious, Inhabitants. that they are counted the best of all Greece: and the Isle produces so great abundance thereof, that it is thought Selim, who was more addicted to Wine than any of the Ottoman Enperors, had no greater Motive to conquer it. than that of possessing so delicious a Vineyard. They made fo much Salt, that the Venetians yearly drew three hundred thousand Crowns, as a Tax on that quantity which Strangers bought up there. Silk and Sugar make up another great part of its Revenues. She is no less fertil in Olives, Honey, Wax, Saffron, Flax, and feveral other necessary Commodites; but especially in choice Medicinal Herbs and Drugs. They have also Mines of different Metals. There is likewife to be found feveral Precious Stones; and in general, whatfoever the Earth contains that's rich and rare in the depth

depth of its Bowels. Its Ayr, in truth, is not answerable to the goodness of its Soyl; immoderate heats rendring the whole Island unhealthy, and in some parts contagious, so that it seems as if its Malignity would ravish from the Cypriots the pleasure of a long enjoyment of Natures Favours; sew of them arriving to

great maturity of Years.

This Country was first invaded by Tyrants; from whose hands the Kings of Egypt rescued it. Publius Clodius, as well known by the hatred which Cicero's Banishment drew on him, as by his Boldness and Birth, took it from the Kings of Egypt. This young Roman falling into the hands of Pyrates, sent to Ptolomy for Money to pay his Ransom; who offering only a small Sum to the Corsary's, they freely gave Clodius his Liberty; who, after that, sought means to revenge himself of the slight value the King of Egypt set on him.

Affoon as he saw himself Tribune of the People, he made a Decree, by which the Isle of Cyprus was declared a Province of the Roman Empire; and Mark Cato was presently ordered to take possession of it, and transport its Riches to Rome. He sound such vast Treasures, as gave cause to think they had tempted the Romans

covetous humour.

Ptolomy was so ashamed and enraged to see himself stript of this State by a Citizen of the Republick, that he ended his Life with Despair and Vexation.

After the Fall of the Roman Empire, that of Constantinople possessed this Isle to the Year

from Isaac Comnenus, who had made himself the Tyrant of it; and drove him thence, for resusing the use of his Havens to the Fleet, which he conducted to the Recovery of Jerusalem.

He fold it sometime after to the Templers, whose Order was then most rich and flourishing: But their Establishment in this Island, having excited feveral Seditions, they yielded their Purchace to Guy de Lusignan, King of Jerusalem, whom the Infidels had despoyled of his Crown. Guy died two years after his Possession, and left the Isle to his Brother Amaury; under whose Government, she was re-peopled, and rendred more fertil than heretofore, having drawn thither feveral Families of Strangers, by virtue of Immunities, Exemptions and Priviledges. He fent a famous Embassie to Rome, to obtain of the Pope the Title of King. Hugo, his Son, fucceeded him; who left his Crown to his Son Henry: He was the Father of Hugo the Second, who died young, and without Children. Another Hugo, his Cousin-German, Son to the Prince of Pouille, and Isabella, Henry's Sifter, was placed on the Throne, as his nearest Relation, and took the Sirname of Lusignan, to make himself more agreeable to the Cypriots. John, his Son, inherited his Crown, and likewife left it to his Son, Henry the Second. This Prince being troubled with the Falling-Sickness, was declared unfit to fucceed; and his Brother Amaury, having caused him to be taken by force, fent him to Aiton, the King of Armenia, his Brother in Law; who shut him up in Prison.

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This Treason remained not long unpunish'd: for the Usurper was affassinated in his Bed by one of the Officers of his Chamber, named Simonnet. Henry was afterwards establish'd; to whom fucceeded Hugo, his Nephew. Hugo, the Third of that Name, was Father of Peter, who merited by his rare Valour, the Sirname of Couragious. This Kingdom had never been fo flourishing as it was under the Reign of this brave Prince. He fetled a Commerce in the City of Famagusta, with all the Neighbouring States; which enriched his Subjects. and yielded him also an infinite Treasure. He fet out a Fleet of Fifty Gallies, with which, the King of Spain, and those of the Isle of Rhodes, having joyned their Forces, he took the City of Alexandria, and carried his Conquests as far as Syria.

After these glorious Exploits, he intended to go to Rome, to pay his Respects to that See; but during his Absence, the Count de Rocas, to whom he had lest the Government of his State, debauch'd the Queen, his Wise, and u-

furped the Sovereign Authority.

Peter advertiz'd of this on his way, returns speedily to Cyprus, seizeth on the Traytor, and delivers him into the Hands of his Justices, to be punish'd according to the Laws of the Country: But his great Estate, his Credit, and the Protection of the Queen, having corrupted his ludges, he was discharged as innocent; and listonti, Master of the King's Houshold, his Accuser, condemn'd to a perpetual Banishment: This Prince being rendred surious and cruel

by the unjustice of this Proceeding, extended his Revenge so far, as made all the Cypriots suffer: He loaded em with Irons, and condemned em to die on the least complaint, and meanest appearance of the smallest Crime. He ravish'd the Honour of their Wives and Daughters, and expos'd them moreover to the Brutality of the Ministers of his Passion, not suffering them to

fpare any.

To encrease the Terror and Confusion of his Subjects, he caused a new Prison to be built in the most publick part of the City, and forced whom he pleased of the Inhabitants, of both Sexes, to work at it: But a couragious bold Woman animated them to a Revolt, in this manner; Being a Gentlewoman born, and finding her self forced to serve Brick-layers and Masons, held up her Coats and Shift to her knees, and remained in this immodest posture in expectation of the King, who was to come to see the Workmen, attended by all his Court

So foon as he was over against her, she let down her Coats, and sate on the ground; but she arose presently after he was past, with such Impudence as scandalized the Beholders Every one surprized with this Spectacle, and being not able to guess at the Reason, some asked her, why she was not assamed of her Nakedness save only in the presence of the King? She answered coldly, that she and the Women with her, did not look so exactly about em; for having seen no Man but the King, she thought she should not offend against Modesty, but only in regard of him: These People net

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led by this sharp Reproach, fell on the Prince, and massacred him. His Son, named Petrin, or Petrote, was fet up in his place. This new King, having done the Ambassadors of Venice and Genoa, the honour to eat at his Table, these Ministers could not agree about Precedency; but he decided it in favour of the Venetians. The Genoeses, to be reveng'd of the Affront which they pretended to have received, confpired against him: But their Conspiracy being detected, all the Genoeses about the Palace. were feiz'd on; who were thrown immediatly down from an high Tower on the points of the Halberts. All of that Nation were used throughout the whole Island in the same manner. The Republick of Genoa, concern'd at this Usage, declared War against the King of Cyprus; and for that end, fet forth a Fleet of Ships, under the Command of Peter Fregola. This Captain made himself Master of Famagusta, being of intelligence with the Queen-Mother, whose Treason reduc'd her Son to fuch an extremity, that he consented to yield the Place to the Genoeses, and pay them a yearly Tribute; and for the furer Payment thereof, gave Prince James, his Uncle, and his Coufin-Germans for Hostages. His Death put his Uncle in possession of the Crown, being then a Prisoner at Genoa: but he demitted it into the hands of his Son John the bout Second, otherwise Janus, being thus call'd fine from the City of Genoa, where he was born; the Mamelucs made War against him, and overnet throw him in a Combat, wherein he was taken led Prisoner, and thence carried into Egypt: These

Barbarians restor'd him not to his Liberty, till they had drawn great Sums from him, and engaged him to pay eight thousand Crowns yearly Tribute; whereunto his Successors should be also bound for ever to the Kings of Egypt,

This Tribute was punctually paid, and the Venetians become Masters of the Place, thought themselves oblig'd to send it every year to Confrantinople, since the extinction of the Mamelucs, from whom Selim conquered Egypt. Fanus had only one Son, nam'd Fohn, a Prince of a weak Constitution both of Body and Mind, whom the Queen, his Wife, govern'd at her Will: Their only Daughter, nam'd Charlotta, was first married to a Prince of the Family of Portugal, who having been poyfoned, the espoused Lewis, Son to the Duke of Savoy. He reigned not long after the Decease of John, his Father-in-Law. James, Bastard-Brother to the Queen, who was design'd for the Arch-Bishop rick of Nicofia, could not fuffer a Stranger to bereave him of the Crown; fo renouncing his Ecclesiastical Profession, he had recourse to the Protection of the Mamelucs, by whose Affistance, he drove out the Queen Charlotte, and Prince Lewis, her Husband, recovered Fame gusta from the Genoeses, and made himself Ma fter of the whole Island. He considered he needed the Assistance of the Venetians, to con firm him in the Throne; and therefore fem Ambassadors to the Republick, to desire a Ven tian Lady, chosen by the Senate, to make he Queen of Cyprus. The Venetians cast their Eye on Catharine, the Daughter of Mark Anthon Cornati

Cornaro, being of one of the most ancient Families in Venice. She was adopted by the Senate, and afterwards conducted to the Isle of Cyprus, to King James. This Prince died some time after his Marriage, and lest the Queen pregnant; whom he made by his Will Heiress with the Child which she was to bring into the World: She was delivered of a Boy, who was likewise named James, and lived not above ten Months.

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The Grand Signior, and the King of Syria, confidered the Isle of Cyprus as a State very commodious for them. On the other hand, Ferdinand, King of Naples, look'd on Queen Catharine, as a Person well qualified for thim. Which alarming the Venetians, who thought themselves to have most Right to the Island, they sent George Cornaro, the Brother of this Princess, to pre-engage her in favour of the Republick. His Reasons and Entreaties met with fuch prevalency in the Mind of his Sifter, that she demised her Estate in the year 1489. fixteen years after the death of the King her Husband; and Francis Prioli, Admiral of the Venetian Forces, went and took possession of it in the Name of the Republick. Catharine at the fame time retiring to Venice, the Seniory gave her a small Town in the Mountains de la Marche Trevisanna, where she confin'd her self all the rest of her days, and liv'd there in much tranquillity to a great Age. This Acquisition gave as great trouble to the Senate, as it did yield honour to the Republick; for if it were glorious to em to reduce a Kingdom into a Province, and to extend their Dominion as far as Asia, whence by this means they might draw great Advantages, it was on the other hand troublesom to them to have a State environ'd with those of the Grand Signior, and continually threatned by this formidable Power. That which heightned the more their inquietude, was, That there was no fortifi'd place in the whole Island except the City of Famagusta, which was too weak to resist the Invasions of the Insidels.

Selim, who fince declared War with the Venetians, was then Governor of Cilicia, and learnt them by his Conduct, that he earneftly intended the Conquest of this Island. These Suspicions obliged the Senate to send thither Julius Savorniani, with a plenary Power. He was a Person of Noble Birth, whose long Services, together with those of his Father, had rendered him deservedly samous. He was ordered to fortiste the Island as he thought sit, but with all possible diligence, less the should be prevented by Solyman the Sultan, who was then at War with the Emperor Maximilian in Hungary, and commanded his Army in person.

Savornani, who was a man of a lively and undertaking Spirit, took Shipping affoon as ever he had his Difpatches. Scarcely was he arrived on the Island, but he began to surround it, and view those Places which most needed to be fortified, with such an exact diligence as answered the good Opinion the Senate had of him. He thought at first to build new Walls, and raise new Forts to the City of Nicosia, being the Capital of the Kingdom, situated in

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the midst of the Island, and was then about four Miles in compass. The Nobility made their usual Residence there; the Riches of the Inhabitants rendered her the most wealthy and important place of all the Country; and had she been put in a capacity to sustain a Siege, might have proved, by reason of its greatness, most commodious for a Retreat to the Country-people in a time of War. Neither did the Charge, nor Difficulty of the Enterprize, which had always deterred the preceding Governors, discourage Savorniani. Having affembled the Nobility, he shewed them the interest they had to fortifie their City, to fecure their Possessions from the Rapine and Avarice of the Barbarians; and that it was of great Consequence to their particular preservation, and that of the whole State, these Works should be finished before the end of fix Months. These Gentlemen comprehending the danger wherewith they were threatned, return'd Savorniani their Thanks, approve his Design, and offer him all that in them lay to facilitate it. He then caufed feveral Workmen and Slaves to come to Nicofia, he pulled down the ancient Walls and adjoyning Houses, and drew a new Line in a round Figure, less than the former, which beginning from an Eminency Northward, near the old Walls, ended at 400 paces near the first Circumvallation: He fortify'd it with twelve Bastions in such a manner that each defended the other with its Cannon. He chose as many of the best qualify'd Gentlemen; to every one of which he committed the care of carrying for C 4

forward a Bastion, and permitted them for a recompence, to call them after their Names. He thought he ought thus to engage them to advance these Works, and edge em on by this little point of Honour to spare no cost nor pains to haften forward so important a Matter. He encouraged them himfelf by his vigilancy and diligence, going about inceffantly from one Work to another, and not loofing a moment the Workmen out of his fight. This Enterprize was carried on with fuch a diligence as furpriz'd all People: for these Bastions and the Wall were in a short time brought on to a reasonable height, and the Ditch made deep enough to defend it felf against a great Army. The Noise and Reputation of this Work gave the more joy and hopes to the Republick, because it cost her but little, and because one of her Magistrates had fo happily and speedily finish'd it. But the Turks took offence at it, and feem'd strangly out of humor to fee an Island fortify'd against 'emfelves in the heart of their Empire, which they had always look'd on with discontent in the hands of the Venetians, altho' without defence, and expos'd as a prey

'Tis certain that Solyman conceived an extream spight at it: He fancied the Venetians shewed by this precaution a great contempt of his Age, and expected he wou'd never return from his expedition in Germany, where he then made War with that vigor and resolution as became a young Victorious Prince. 'Tis thought he would have stript them of it, had he lived longer: but dying in Hungary, at the Siege of

Sigeth

Sigeth, Mustapha, one of the Generals of his Army, infpired his Son Selim, who succeeded him, with his Father's Hatred and Resentment. This new Emperor believing likewise the Venetians had fortify'd this Isle against him, resolved on the Design which he had long premeditated, of conquering it.

And being come to the beginning of his Reign, 'tis not amifs to shew the Reader his Humor, his Genius, and Conduct; having first in few words given an Account of the Princes

his Brethrens Deftiny.

Solyman had five Sons, whose Birth could no less contribute to the happiness and honour of his Reign, than the Victories he had gained, had not Ambition and Jealousie stifled in his Heart the Sentiments of Nature. Mustapha, his eldest Son, whose Mother was a Circasian Slave, had acquir'd by his excellent Qualities, the Love and Esteem of the whole Ottoman Empire. He was especially ador'd by the Souldiery. His excellent Virtues, instead of rejoycing his Father, excited his Jealousie and Defiance; fo that suspecting him to design the bereaving him of his Crown, he rais'd an Army, under pretence of carrying the War into Persia, & caufing him to be feized on in his Camp, made his Eunuchs strangle him in his presence. Gengirus, firnamed Crump-Back, by reason of his Deformity, affrighted at the barbarous usage of his Brother, ended his Life in Rage and De-spair, vomiting out a Thousand Curses at the Cruelty of his Father. Bajazet the Third, being likewise suspected by Solyman, as being no

less beloved by the Army than his brother Mustapha, was forced by the ill usage he received, to preserve himself by open force, and lost unfortunately a Battle; after which, slying for Protection to Tammas, the King of Persia; this cruel and Persidious Prince, affrighted by Solyman's Threatnings, or corrupted by his Money, delivered him to Executioners, who accompanied the Ambassadors which the Grand Signior had sent him. Mahomet died in the Flower of his Age; and Selim, Roxalana's Son, thus became, by the death of his four Brothers, Soly-

man's only Heir.

He was born in 1520, the same Year wherein died his Grandfather Selim, and was educated in the Art of Government according to the Turkish Maxims. Assoon as he was at Age, he had the Charge of Adrianople, and took on him after the Death of his Brother Mahomat, the Government of Cilicia, which he ruled during Solyman's Life. This Prince was very happy, if we compare his Fortune with the fad Difaster of his Brethren, who left him fole and peaceable Heir of a mighty Empire; But on the other hand, very unlike in his manner of Governing, to his Predecessor. He shew'd from his Infancy no inclination to War, nor Quality befitting a Prince; but on the contrary, degenerating from the Sobriety of his Ancestors, he plunged himself into all kinds of Debauchery, and especially in Drunkenness, against the express Prohibition of his Law. His Table, which, according to the Custom of the Seralio, should be mean and frugal, was covered with the most delicious

delicious and coftly Meats, and always furrounded with Dwarfs, Buffoons and Parasites. He usually made one of his Bashaws to dine with him, call'd Achmet, a gluttonous, drunken Fellow, who rendered himself acceptable to his Prince, by drinking with him whole days together; they usually held on their Debaucheries till Midnight, and were commonly carried away from the Table dead drunk. This Excess in Eating and Drinking, made Selim so gross and unwieldy, that together with the Redness which the Wine gave the Whiteness of his Complexion, he refembled very well the Poet's Bacchus, when leaving the Table, he repos'd himfelf cross-legg'd on Carpets, according to the Turkish manner. He was addicted to all those Vices which attend excessive Drinking. He was much in the Seralio, amongst the Ladies; and yet this Passion could not keep him from a more brutish and abominable one, which is too common amongst filthy wretches, who know no Measure nor Rule in their Senfualities. He caused to be brought up with great Care, feveral youths, the comlieft of which, ferved about his Perfon; on whom he would fometimes beftow great Pensions, and considerable Employments, according to their Capacity. He took much delight in feeing them wreftle, draw the Bow, and perform their other Exercises in the Gardens of the Seralio: But this was always in private, left he should abase the Majesty of so great an Emperor; and therefore appear'd but feldom at these Spectacles. When he went forth

forth to take the Diversion of Hunting, on the side of Asia, with his Dogs and Falcons, he pass'd over the Channel in cover'd Boats, instead of riding on Horseback out of Constantinople. He minded as little the enlarging his Territories, as depriving himself of the Pleasures he enjoyed in a shameful Repose. Softness and Flattery had so corrupted his Mind, that he thought himself above all humane Greatness. Had he followed his own Inclinations, and not been led by his Ministers, he would have been content with the Conquests of his Ancestors, and languished in the soft Life of the Seralio, suffering all the Princes in

Europe to live in Peace.

Piali, and Mustapha, who had long commanded his Father's Armies, were two of his greatest Confidents; and the Favour of Piali was grounded on the Honour of his Alliance. Solyman returning victorious from the Siege of Belgrade, found him lying expos'd in the Fields; where, his Mother, frighted by the March of the Army, had left him. This Prince, in his Passage, took the Pleasure of Hunting, and feeing the Child, whom the Dogs were about to devour, gave order it should be taken up, and carried to Constantinople. He was educated in the Seralio with great Care; and his towardly Inclinations, joyned to the progress which he made in his Exercises, recommended him so greatly to the Grand Signior's Affection, that he gave him his Son Selim's Daughter in Marriage. The Ottoman Princes acknowledge no other Nobility of Extraction in their Empire;

pire; giving their Daughters in Marriage to fuch of their Slaves, whom they believe merited this Honour by their Services. *Piali*, having long commanded the *Sultan's* Land-Forces,

was made Captain Bassa of the Sea.

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Mustapha had attended Selim from his Infancy, and corrupted his few good Inclinations through too much Mildness and Indul-But that which acquir'd him greatest Favour, was the fignal Service, he did him in the Fight betwixt him and his Brother Bajazet; for these two ambitious Princes were in dispute about the Empire, in Solyman's Life-Selim's Army was routed, and he himfelf was put to flight; when Mustapha rallying his Troops, made him return to a fecond Charge; and falling on Bajazet with an incredible Valour, he won the Victory from him, and wholly defeated him; But Mahomet was he, who of all the Ministers of the Port, most absolutely possessed his Master's Favour, and had also given him the greatest and most important Mark of Fidelity and Affection: For affoon as Solyman expired in Hungary, he was fo prudent, as to keep his Death fecret, and prest forward the Siege of Sigeth, with as great vigor, as if the Grand Signior had been yet alive; fo that he carried the Place by Affault, maugre all the Efforts of the German Empire. He at the same time dispatch'd Couriers to Selim, to advertize him of his Father's Death, advifing him to hasten to Constantinople, before this News were known there. Mahomet well knew the Souldiers contemned Selim, because

of his averfeness to Wars; loudly talking during his Father's Life, That he was not of the Ottoman Race, but that Roxalana, his Mother, pretending a big Belly, had Fathered on Solyman the Child of a certain Fewish Woman; and therefore they fluck not to call him according

to his supposed Birth.

And to make this Calumny pass the better, they added, he was a Favourer of the Fews. who are more abominable and odious amongst the Turks, than amongst any other People; and therefore to gratifie one John Miches, a Fugivive from Spain, for his Judaism, he obtain'd of his Father Solyman, one of the ancient Cities of Palestine, and several Countries round about, to establish a Colony of those wretched People. These Rumors made the greatest part of the Army to prefer Amurah, a Prince of Twenty years of Age, whose Inclinations were answerable to his Birth. But thus Mahomet setled the Crown on Selim's Head without opposition; and for a Reward of this Service, the new Emperor gave him the Seals, with the Quality of Grand Visier, which is the first Minister in the Ottoman Empire: He was already his Son-in-Law; fo that Selim committed the Government to his Care, and gave himself over to the Pleasures and Softness of the Seralio.

Mahomet was too quick-fighted, not to perceive, that a Favour like his, must draw on him much Envy: That Princes oft change their Favourites, and fuffer with regret, those, to whom they believe they are much obliged,

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respecting them as importunate Creditors, they endeavour to get rid of them affoon as any fpecious Pretence offers it felf to colour their Ingratitude. The Example of Ibrahim, & Favourite of Solyman's, whom a Sultaness ruined, without letting the World know the Occasion, made him wary and folicitous to strengthen himself in his high Places. He began by freeing Selim from the perplexity of Affairs, which might diffurb his Pleasures. He afterwards removed all those who were not his Friends, from the Prince's Presence, and brought into their Places fuch as were affectionated to his Service; and by this means rul'd all at his will. The Bassaes and other Visiers acted only by his Directions, and each of them made their Court to him in the fame manner as if he had been their Emperor.

Since the renewing of the Treaty, and Alliance between the Port and the neighbouring States, and confirmation thereof between Solyman and the Republick of Venice, fign'd three years after, the Ottoman Empire enjoyed a profound Peace; the Continuation of which feemed to be lasting, by means of Selim's sluggish and luxurious humor. But the Souldiers being accustomed under the preceding Reigns, to Pillage on the neighbouring Countries, tired with Ease, murmured at the Grand Visier's conduct of Affairs; faying, he abused his Interest in the Grand Signior; and instead of bringing him off from his Debauches, rather enticed him to continue them; diffwading him from following the Example of his Father and

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Grandfather, who had conquered fo many Kingdoms, and carried their victorious Arms to the Ends of the World. They added, That this Dethargy brought shame to the Majesty of the Ottoman Empire; and that the Idleness wherein fo many brave Men were fuffered to fpend their days, was no less dishonourable than the Softness of their Sovereign: That his Grandfather, whose Name he did bear, had not thus reign'd, who by feveral Conquests acquired with immortal Honour, by the entire Defeat of the Mamelucs, had made himself Master of all Egypt; That the Sultans were not fet up to enjoy peaceably what their Predecessors had left them, but to enlarge their Empire by new Conquests, and reduce the Universe to the Mahometan Law: That it belong'd only to private persons to busie themfelves in conferving their Possessions; but Sovereigns should have no other End than to benefit their Countrey: That tho' Selim wanted Gourage and Conduct to tread in his Ancestors steps, yet ought he to maintain his Empire by the same ways it was establish'd; and that as great Motions, and the noise of War, keep men in breath, and ftir up Valour and Ambition, fo Rest and Luxury serve only to abase and depress them: That their Emperors did not get their Possessions by Drunkenness and Luxury, but by Labour and Hardship: That Selim, not contented to frustrate them of the Largess which the new Emperors usually bestowed on the Souldiery, at their first coming to the Crown, would also deprive them

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of the only means to defend themselves against Poverty and Misery, although the slourishing State of the Empire was the effect of their Labour and Faithfulness; and, That, in fine, 'twas very hard to buy thus dear the Friendship of the *Prime Visier*, whose covetous Humor could not be satisfied, tho' the whole

World should drain it felf dry to fill it.

The Souldiers were discontented at Selim's Advancement to the Empire, and not following the Cultom of distributing Money amongst them, which the Sultans are wont to do; and especially the Janizaries, who were perswaded that Mahomet was the Author of this Retrenchment. Mustapha and Piali, whose Favour this Chief Minister endeavoured to ruine, secretly entertain'd and cherish'd these Complaints and Murmurs. Piali had been difgraced, and thrown out of his Office, but the Tears and Prayers of his Wife regained his Re-establishment from the Emperor, this Princesses Father. Mustapha. having been fent against certain People who inhabit along the Coalts of the Red Sea, had met with bad Success in his Expedition, by the Treachery of Synam, Bassa of Egypt: hewas accused, not only for making War with a kind of indifferency, but treating under hand with the Revolters, to differenter Egypt, and share it betwixt them.

Synam, who fought all ways to procure Favour from the Prime Visier, became his Accuser, and Mustapha's Crime appear'd more plainly, by having espoused the Daughter of King Tomonbeius, when Selim I. exterminated the Mame-

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lucs. Mahomet, who knew the jealous Temper of the Prince, represented to him this Affair as a matter that required a most severe Chastise ment; and thereupon obliged him to fend an Executioner into Egypt, to bring him Mustaphas Head. 'Tis a Custom established by these Ban barians, from the Tyrannical Power of the Sovereigns, and blind Obedience of the Peo ple, that affoon as the Grand Signior require the Head of one of his Generals, tho' he then commanded all the Forces of the Empire, he fubmissively offers himself to the Will of the Executioner. Mustapha having notice of his Difgrace and Sentence, parts immediately from Egypt to Constantinople; where Amurab, the Grand Signior's Eldest Son, perswaded of his Innocence, took him under his Protection, and prefented him himself to his Father; Mustaphi casting himself at Selim's Feet, told him with great Freedom, I will obey without the leaf Repugnancy your Highnesses Orders, if I am fentenced to Death; but if my Enemies, abu fing their Power, and your Bounty, overwhelm me by the blackness of their Calumnies, I shall have at least the Consolation, that it shall be my Sovereign, and not they that shall pro nounce my Doom. He afterwards justified himself in all things alledged against him, and shewed so clearly his Innocency, that he obtain ed not only his Grace, but Places of greater Trust, These Ministers being jealous of the Favour and Credit which Mahomet enjoyed during the Peace, earnestly defired War, to fe cure themselves against so dangerous and potent

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a Rival. Mahomet alarm'd by the Complaints of the Souldiers, and Murmurs of the fanizaties, which grew every day louder and more frequent, believ'd he ought, for the averting of this Storm, to undertake some Military Exploit. This being the only means for the quieting the fanizaries Spirits, who thirsted after Mischief and Pillage, and remove at the same time from the Court his Enemies, in sending them away, to expose their Lives in the Grand Signior's Service: And thus the chief Ministers of the Port, altho' with different Interests, con-

curred in promoting a War.

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Miches, whom we have already mentioned, was one of Mustapha's Confidents, by means of his frequent Access to the Grand Signior. was a Few by Birth, a wandring Nation, ever fince their committing the worst of Murders, namely, that on the Son of God, whose Blood is on them and their Children to this day. These People are hated, and distinguished by Marks of Infamy in all places where they traffick; not being suffered to bear the least Office in any place whatfoever. They were greatly multiplied in Spain, and acquired great wealth there by their false Dealings and Usury. Their way of lending Money, appeared at first very profitable to the People; but when it was perceived in the Sequel, that this facility of borrowing, gave occasion to Luxury and Prodigality, and that People of Quality, as well as the ordinary fort were near ruined by prodigious Sums of Interest-money; the Kings of Spain thought it necessary to remedy so great an Abule. D 2

Abuse. This People being exceedingly encrease ed, as I afore mentioned, by means of their A. verfeness to Celibacy, esteeming Barrenness a Curse; the Kings of Spain would suffer them no longer in their Territories; commanding them to depart thence, or abjure their Judaism. The greatest part of them loving their Commerce better than their Religion, chose rather to quit that than their Countrey; and the rest withdrew themselves to Portugal; which, yet received them on condition, They should remain their Slaves, if they departed not the Kingdom after a certain time, altho' they had given them a great deal of Money to be fuffered amongst them. They designed to pass over to Mauritania; but finding no Vessels, on the day mark'd for their Passage, by the fallness of the Portugueses, they lost their Liberty, according to the Agreement made betwixt 'em After the Death of John the Second, Emanuel, who fucceeded him, drew them out of Slavery, to obtain the Reputation of a merciful Prince: But finding, that kinduess prevailed nothing on the hard-heartedness of these People, he took from them their Children, and caus'd them to be Baptiz'd; driving out their Parents from his Dominions. The horror of fo cruel a Separation, converted more than the Confiscation of their Estates did in Spain. But the outward Profession of Christian Religion, changed not their Minds; practifing no less secretly their Judaish Superstitions. The King of Portugal set up a severe Inquisition against them. The Relapfers convicted, were burnt alive, and their Posteaf.

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Posterity declared for ever infamous. This Tribunal confifts still in Portugal. Its Rigour caules many to withdraw into several parts of the World; who being privately brought up in the ancient Belief of their Fathers, although born amongst Christians, remain fix'd to the Dreams of their Rabbies, by the horror they are inspired with from their Infancy against our Religion. These People are called by the Spaniards, Marani; and Miches was one of the most considerable amongst them. They had fent him to Venice, to obtain, if possible, from the Republick an Habitation, in some of the Neighbouring Islands: But the Senate having refused to gratifie his Request, he retired out of humor, to Constantinople; where he married a rich Widow, by whose means he arrived from a miserable Condition, to great Wealth, and became the eminentest Few in that Country. Being a Person of great infinuation and address, he foon found means, by Prefents, and Flatteries, to have access to Selim, who was then Governour only of Cilicia, Solyman his Father, at that time reigning; and by force of Prefents, was admitted by this Prince into a near familiarity, and knowledge of his most private Occasions. This man was no stranger to the State of Affairs in most Parts of Christendom, but especially in the Interests of those of Venice, and therefore employ'd all his Skill and Interest with the Grand Signior, to be revenged on that Republick, for the Denial he lately received from them. He often entertained the Sultan, with the Fertility of the Isle of Cyprus, the D 3

Excellency of its Fruits, and especially, the Delicacy of its Wine, which this Prince usually tafted to Excess. He moreover afferted some kind of Right to this unjust Invasion; that the Venetians had usurped it; that it belonged lawfully to his Highness, seeing it made a part of the Kingdom of Egypt; and that it was in quality of the Mameluc's Successor, the Republick

paid him an annual Tribute.

When the Wine, Sugar, and other Fruits, which the Governors of Cyprus were wont to fend every year to Selim, were presented; Miches derided these Presents, telling the Emperor, to fet him against the Republick, that they were more becoming the mean spirited ness of the Merchants that sent them, than the greatness of the Prince that received them He added, That the Venetians made continual infractions in the last Treaty of Peace, in receiving into their Ports fuch as were Pyrates, and Enemies to his Highness: That the Spaniards and Knights of Malta, made not a Prize on the Turks, but under the intelligence of the Repub lick; and, That, if he suffered the Mediterra nean Sea to be infested with these Robbers, all his Subjects must give over Trading; which would be as disadvantageous to his Reputation, as contrary to his Profit: That the Mahometan Religion was no less interessed, seeing by this means the Accesses to Meca were block'd up, and all Liberty taken away of visiting Maho met's Tomb, whither fo many devout Turks went on Pilgrimage: That under pretence of chasing the Corfary's, they pursued his Subjects

with fo great rage and fury, that they cut the Throats of those who surrendred without fighting. He at the end flattered him on the immense extent of his Power; and affuring him that the Venetians would abandon to him the Island, assoon as ever his Army should fet footing in it; he confirm'd this Prince, who otherwife flighted the Republick of Venice, in the Defign of invading this Kingdom, affoon as So-

lyman should leave him the Empire.

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Some have affirmed, he gave the possession of it to this Miches, and that in the midst of a great Debauch, he had call'd him King of Cyprus: But whether he really design'd to set the Crown on the Head of this profligate Few, which is very contrary to the usual Genius of the Turkish Policy and Customs, or only to gratifie his Appetite to delicious Wines; he in regard to this Project, fortify'd that part of Cilicia, which is over against the Island, and divided only by a space of fixty Miles.

The pains the Turks took to fortifie a Place so long neglected, gave great Suspicions to the Venetians: But Selim being become Emperor, forgat this Enterprize; the remembrance of which was not to be offered to a Prince, languishing in effeminate Pleasures. Yet did Miches and Mustapha spend whole days and nights in projecting, how to bring him handfomly to undertake the old Design; and they thought no way could be better than to rouze him by the Murmurings of his Souldiers, who loudly demanded a War. They made use also of some of the Women-Favourites, who hated Mahomet,

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to give him this Advice; and Selim, diffurb'd with this trouble from Relation, would know this Ministers Opinion: Mahomet counselled him to yield to a War; telling him, what a happy opportunity offered it self for it; the Moors of Spain having sent to intreat affistance from his Highness, against the Tyranny of King Phillip the Second.

The Novelty of this Enterprize, surpriz'd the more the Grand Signior, being ignorant why the Moors would revolt against Spain, and what Forces they were able to raise against their Soveraign: But he willingly received the Proposition of turning his Arms on the side of Cyprus; where upon, Mahomet having shewed him he could not declare a War against the Venetians, without violating the Oath he had taken; the Council thereupon broke up, without determining any thing, tho Selim matter'd not much the Scru-

ples which were offered him.

The Ottoman Emperors believe nothing so great, nor magnificent, whereby to eternize their Names, as to be the Founders of Mosques and Places of Religious Worship. These Edifices are lightned within by an infinite number of Lamps, which are always burning during their Ceremonies, and they have Priests, and particular Ministers belonging to each of them; the Porches, and several other parts of these Churches, are paved with Marble, enriched with quantity of Precious Stones, and wrought by several skilful Italian Architects, who, for Gainsake, make no scruple to be hired by these Heathens. But this Magnificence reaches surther;

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they build Hospitals near these Mosques, call'd Kervansarai, of as beautiful Structure as the other, in which are put all poor and fick People, who are as neatly, as carefully look'd after. All Travellers may remain there three days, without diffinction of Country or Religion. Slaves are therein received, as well as those that are Free, and the greatness of their Number makes no man refus'd. There are also feveral Children brought up in them. had a Design to build one of these Hospitals, with a Mosque, which should surpass, not only in Largeness and Richness, the Kervansarai of Solyman his Father, but likewise all those which had been raised by his Predecesfors. The Mufti, who is (as it were) the High Priest amongst them, shewed him, 'twas an ancient Custom, established by God's Appointment, to employ in these fort of Foundations, the Booty gain'd from the Enemies of his Empire; and especially from the Christians, who most contemn the Prophet, and his Law. Selim, well pleas'd to hear the Mufti thus deliver himfelf, refolv'd, from that time, on the Conquest of the Kingdom of Cyprus; and determined the Revenues to the building of a new Hospital.

Mustapha, whilst these things were in agitation, found a seasonable time, which he had long sought, of enteraining the Sultan in private. He remembred him, That the Turkish Emperors began their Reign with some Military Enterprize, and valued more the Respect and Submission paid them by their Subjects, on the

account of a Victory, or some Conquest, than from their Right of Sovereignty. That Selim, his Grandfather, whose Memory will be precious to all Ages, came no fooner to the Throne. than he carried his Arms to Persia, and having won a fignal Victory in the Plains of Calderana, from the Sophi Ismael, a Prince renowned for his Valour, he made himself Master of Tauris. then the Capital City of that great and famous People: and that this Advantage was only a Prelude to the Glory he afterwards acquired by the fame Arms. That Solyman, his Highness's Father, burning with Zeal to his Religion, made War with the Christians, Enemies to the Alcoran, and fignaliz'd his first Campaign by the taking of Belgrade, from which the Emperors Amurah and Mahomet had shamefully rais'd the Siege with considerable lofs; and by this Conquest, bereaved the Hungarians of their Reputation, of being the best Souldiers in Europe: He afterwards took the Isle of Rhodes from the Jerusalem Knights, the Turks sworn irreconcileable Enemies, with the fame valour and speed: That the Venetians had likewise felt the effort of his victorious Arms: and being straightned fometimes by Hunger, otherwhiles by his Troops, they were forced, for the faving of the Isles of Zant, Cephalonia, and Corfou, to confent to a shameful Peace, and to yield him Naplousia and Malvasia, Places of Consequence, and great Strength, with all the Morea: That the Venetian State, being destin'd to furnish the Ottoman Empire with Conquests, they ought to reckon on a certain

certain Victory, in declaring War against this Republick: That, he justly drew it upon her, by fortifying a Tributary Kingdom, as if she would maintain by Force what she held only at his Highness's Pleasure: That Solyman would not have fuffered this Infolency, but driven out the Venetians from the Isle of Cyprus, as a punishment, for putting themselves into a posture of Defence, whilst he made War in Hungary, and thus profiting by his Absence; he having been often heard to fay, some time before his Death, in a great Passion, That if he return'd Conqueror to Constantinopler, the would turn all bis Forces toward that Island, attacking it both by Sea and Land: That his Highness should the rather enter into this his Father's Refentment. feeing God had permitted the Venetians to fail of their respect towards him at his coming to the Crown, by protecting fuch as pillaged his Frontiers, and exercis'd their Rapines as well by Land as Sea: That the Ports of the Isle of Cyprus served for a shelter and place of Retreat to the Christian Pyrates, who continually chased the Turkish Vessels; and to have satisfaction for all this, there needed only a Design to be undertaken, whose Success, tho' fufficiently honourable, was neither perilous, nor impossible: What Consternat on added he will it be to all Christendom, to fee the Venetians driven out of this Isle, when they are most confident on their Strength, having fortified the Capital City in the midst of the Country; which, notwithstanding its deep Ditches, and new Ramparts, cannot long hold out against an Army, which has been

been ever successful? That the Conjuncture was favourable, by reason of the Christian Princes Divisions, being almost all of them perplexed with Domestick Wars, disunited by Differences in Religion, and confequently not in a capacity to assist the Venetians: That the King of Spain was busied in reducing the Moors, and pacifying the Troubles in the Low Countries: That, besides the League made between his Highness and the King of France, this Prince was too young, and his Kingdom too much weakened by intestine Wars, to interest himfelf in this Quarrel. As for the Emperor Maximilian, it was not to be expected he would break the Peace lately made; having experienced his Weakness, and so expose himself a second time with such small Forces, in hopes of the affiftance of the Princes of the Empire; whose Troops are feldom in a fufficient readiness to do any good Service. As to the King of Poland, being instructed by his Father's Example, and made wife at his Neighbour's Cost, he must underfland his own Interest too well, to break the Peace he made with the Ottoman Port; fo that the Venetians, forfaken on all sides, must inevitably lose the Isle of Cyprus, before the News of it can come to the Senate. Should Fortune moreover (adds he) favour this Enterprize, a; man might fet on foot still greater Designs against this Republick, to the Ruine of the Naval Forces of all Christendom; and by this means open a way to invade all Italy: a thing not unthought of by your Predecessors: That the Idleness wherein the Venetians had languished this thirty years last past, by means of the Peace Solyman had granted them, rendered the Conquest of their whole State very easie; having forgotten the Art of making War, there being but few left of the ancient Officers and Souldiers; fo that feeing themselves in a manner lost, they must fubmit to fuch Conditions as would please his Highness to impose, and yield their Necks to the Yoke, rather than undergo all the Calamities of War. So that in fine, his Army enriched and laden with Spoil, would return in Triumph to Constantinople, followed by a prodigious number of Slaves and Captives, making Vows and Wishes for the continuance of his prosperous Reign; which would presage him a continual Series of Victories and Conquests, and an immortal Glory, by the Defeat of the Christians, the most averse People to the Mahometan Law

Piali, who seconded Mustapha and Miches in their Arguments with the Emperor, help'd to confirm him in the Design of this Conquest. And Selim, whose natural Pride was encreased by the Representation of his Grandeur, the Considence he had in his Power, and the Respect of his Subjects, which extends even to Adoration, esteemed himself as the most mighty Monarch on Earth; and despising other Soveraigns, supposed there could be no Fleets opposed, nor Land Armies able to resist his; so that this War, in his opinion, must be finished from the moment Mustapha proposed it; had not Mahomet, who would avert this Tempest from falling on

the Republick, brought some difficulties: for whether he feared the taking of the Isle of Crprus, would encrease his Enemies Credit, or was willing to keep the Pension he received from the Venetians, to keep up the Peace, he made use of the pretence of Religion; and told the Grand Signior, he would do well to confult the Mufti on fo important an Undertaking, and know his Sence touching the infraction of a Treaty fo folemnly fworn. And being not well affured of the Mufti, how his Answer would be, he undertook himself to shew the Grand Signior, That 'twas more advantageous and honourable to carry the War into Spain, to fuccour there a Nation that was of the fame Religion, and implored his Protection; and in hopes thereof, had already taken Arms against the Tyranny of Spain, and alarm'd the whole Country by their vigorous Resistance; That this Enterprize would draw no new Enemies upon him; for the Venetians would not affift the Spaniards; but on the contrary, if the Republick was Affaulted, the Spaniards would infallibly affift them: That the Spanish Militia were not so valiant, and brave in their own Country as out of it: That all Christendom was lost when Spain should be subdued: That France, betwixt whom and Spain, there are ancient Hatreds, and Jealousies, edged on by the Disgraces she received in the last War, and engaged by an Alliance, and feveral good Offices from the Port, would be glad of this opportunity of Revenge, and take part against the Spaniards; there being also as much, or more Honour in pro-

protecting unfortunate Believers, related to him by the Sacred Bond of Religion, than Profit in making himself Master of all Spain: whereas, should he abandon the Moors to the Executioners of Spain, to fet upon a State, with which he lived in Peace, he must undergo an universal Reproach of breaking his Word to his Allies, and wanting Compassion for miserable Wretches, forced to renounce their Mahometan Religion, and embrace the Christian, by the violence of Torments. These Reasons moved not Selim; and if he appeared less hot on the War of Cyprus, 'twas rather because he would not disoblige the Prime Visier, whose Opinion he disliked, than to determine what he was refolved to do; for believing every thing just which he pleased to undertake, his greatest Concern was to put it in speedy Execution. The Riches of the Isle of Cyprus, and the Work in which he would furpais all the former Emperors, made fuch an Impression in his Mind, that he had not the power to refift it. Yet had this Undertaking been further put off by the Address of the Grand Visier, had not such News arrived from Italy to Miches and Mustapha, as hastened the Execution of it.

In the Year 1569. Italy was affiicted with fuch fearcity, as made all the Cities thereabouts feel the finart of it, and expect a terrible Famine. Sicily and Pouille, which are, as it were, the Store-houses of Italy, were as empty of Corn as other Places. Yet the Triumvirs thought on an Expedient, which much helped the City: They issued out an Order, by which they

they promifed a great Price to fuch Merchants as should bring Grain; which brought so many Vessels laden with it to Venice, that the People scarcely felt the Scarcity, with which other parts were afflicted. But that which was worse than this, and haftened the War which the Infidels projected against the Republick, was, That on the 13th. of September at Night, in the same Year, the Powder took Fire in the Arfenal of Venice, and blew up the Magazines, with fuch a dreadful Blow, that all the Inhabitants, difinayed at the Noise, came out into the Streets, and publick places, left they should be overwhelmed in the Ruine of their Houses. The Sky seemed in a light Fire, which caused such a terrible Consternation, that several imagined Venice was threatned on all Parts; and fuch as were most fearful, reckon'd the Day of Judgment was now The violence of this Fire, made it felf felt to the most folid Edifices of the City; and the very Boats in the Channels were lifted up in the Air by it. But that which surpasses all Belief, was, that the neighbouring Isles were shaken by it; and it was known afterwards that the Inhabitants of Trevisa and Padoa, and those of some Towns at greater distance, saw at that time, their Windows, as it were, all on Fire, and heard fuch a noise under ground, as made'em 'fear a terrible Earthquake. The Houses near the Arfenal, buried feveral Persons of both Sexes under their Ruine.

This terrible Disturbance being somewhat abated, and the publick Consternation lessened, they began to suspect some secret Conspiracy. t

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The Senate put the Noble Venetians in Arms; whose Rendezvouz was in the Place of St. Mark, whence were sent to all the Quarters of the Town such as were able to do Service.

These Suspicions were encreased, assoon as it was known the Arfenal was burnt; this being the Part by which the Republick might receive its Death's Wound. Paul Troni was fent by Order from the Senate to the Arfenal, to be more perfeetly inform'd. He found all the Gates of it open; but not one of those which followed him, had the boldness to enter: And had not Trony himself shewed them an Example in his own person, they would have all abandon'd him. Some Nobles affifted him in an exact view of all places; of which he made his Relation to the Senate; and affured them he faw no Remains of Fire, nor the least appearance of a new Flame. He found the Walls and Towers on the fide of the life of Muran, overthrown from top to bottom, without the Magazines, or Sea-Equipages being any ways damnifi'd. The Convent of the Religious, called Celestins, and all the Houses round about, underwent the same Misfortune as the Towers and Ramparts. The Nobility, which were up in Arms, guarded the Town feveral days and nights, and equipp'd two Gallies for their Security without. But forasmuch as it appear'd in the Sequel, this Disaster could not be a meer Accident, the Fire having taken several Magazines at the same time, 'tho far distant from one another: There were great Rewards promis'd to those who could discover the Authors; and a Discourse ran, that the villainous Miches had fecretly fent fome Turks to Venice, who committed this horrible Fact: a dreadful stroke without doubt, and the worst humane Malice could invent, and which would have caused a greater desolation, if some days before this Mischief happened, there had not been taken from the Magazines, by the Senate's order two hundred thousand weight of Powder, to be fent to Corfou, and other places de pendant on the Republick: For what a Devastation would not fo great a quantity of Powder have made, if Forty Thousand weight only which remain'd in the Arsenal, overthrew so many houses and so terribly shock'd the Town? Venice, without doubt, according to the opinion of the most knowing persons, must have been laid in Ashes, and the most flourishing and beautiful City in the World, committed wholly to the Flames, by the Treachery of Barbarians, whose Perfidiousness cannot inspire all Christian Nations with too much horror.

This fad Misfortune was quickly bruited over all Europe, and Report made, as is usual, That the Lois was greater than it was. A Rumor was spread that the Arsenal of Venice was entirely consumed; that the Fire had not spared the Artillery, and all the Guns were melted down. Yet did the Lois amount only to forty thousand weight of Powder, and what they must disburst to build up the Walls and Towers, which were

re-edified with great diligence.

This News coming to Constantinople, neither the Favour nor Address of the Prime Visier, could prolong the Denunciation of War against the

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Venetians: Miches shewing Letters brought him by certain Jews from Venice; on Receipt of which, he spread a Report, that the Republick was reduced to fuch a Condition, whence they would not be able to raife themselves in several years; and withal, that they were fo greatly afflicted with Scarcity, that the common fort were ready to starve for want of Bread. Mustapha, on his fide, affirm'd, that so favourable an opportunity was not to be neglected, which feemed to be offered them by Heaven; the Signiory wanting Ammunition and Equipage for a Naval Army, they might not only possess themselves of the Isle of Cyprus, but extend their Conquests to the Republick; which, being busied to defend it felf from Famine, would less mind the preferving of an Island fo far distant, and the City wanting Bread, the could not be in a capacity to furnish a Fleet with Provisions and Ammunitions; especially since the fireing of the Arlenal: That they needed not scruple the Execution of a Treaty of Peace made with God's Enemies and his holy Prophets; there being nothing fo worthy a Muselman, as his undertaking the entire destruction of Christians: This being the fence of all their Priests of the Law, especially, confidering the Venetians, as the first Breakers of the Peace: That other reasonings were the more weak and fuspicious, by being offered by such who received underhand confiderable Sums from the Republick: That there could be nothing worle advised, than the carrying the Ottoman Forces to the farthest part of the West, when they were attack'd by an Enemy, placed in the

Bowels of the Empire: That the Enterprize must be rash, to march to the conquering of a State fituated in another World, and defended by all the Forces of Germany and Italy; feeing this could not be done, but by hazzarding the Honour of the Former Acquisitions of the Ottoman Emperors; when, on the other hand, they might by an easie Conquest chastise the Venetians for their Infolency and Falshood: That the establishment of an Empire, consisted not in extending the fovereignty of it to far remote countreys, but in enlarging its Limits through the Neighbouring States: That a Conqueror, who would affure his Conquest, should rather consult what's commodious and proper, than what answers his own covetous and ambitious Humor: And as to what concerned the Moors Revolt, this tended rather to the incapacitating of the King of Spain, to make any Engagements with the Venetians: That the whole Force of the War should fall upon them, whereby this famous Republick, whose Forces by Sea, ferve as a shelter to all Italy, and Christendom, being subdued, and its Capital City made Tributary, Spain might thenceforward be easily invaded, together with all the Western Principalities.

Selim puffed up with Pride, and big with hopes at the hearing of this flattering Discourse, resolved on War against the Venetians; but for a shew of Equity, he made the Musti be consulted; who returned an Answer agreeable to the Grand Signior's Designs. He afterwards caused Mahomet to be sent for into his Presence; to whom he shewed his Resolutions; which this

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Minister had still the boldness to oppose. Contradiction fo provoked the Sultan, that he reproach'd the Grand Visier with being in the Interests of the Republick; calling him Christian and Unbeliever. Mahomet, aftonish'd at this sharp Reprehension, held down his Head, and kept himself in an awful silence: Whereupon, Selim becoming fedate, and repenting his fevere Treatment of the Prime Officer in his Empire, to whose Fidelity he had openly professed he owed his Establishment, by way of Reparation, told him in foft terms; That 'twas to no purpose to endeavour to diffwade him from a Defign which he was fully refolved on; and therefore he required only of him to order the Prepara. tions for this War, according to the Place he exercifed under him.

Makomet being strangely mortified, and fearing moreover the ill Offices which his Enemies had done him, endeavoured only to re establish himself in his Masters Favour, by the diligence he used in his Preparations for this Enterprize; and advised the Grand Signior to keep it Secret, affuring him, he would so order the Matter, that the Venetians should be surprized, and their Isle conquered before they were in a capacity to defend it. Mahomet, the better to deceive them, imparted to the Venetian Ambassador, as a Secret, that the Sultan was fetting forth a great Fleet against the King of Spain. He built feveral Vessels to transport the Army, and listed great numbers of Sea-men, made Provifion of Arms, Victuals, and Money, and at the same time ordered the Bassa's of Greece, and Anatolia, to get their Horse and Foot, in a readiness to be at the place of Rendezvouz appointed by his Highness; giving out to all Persons, that this Armado was designed against the Spaniards, and those of Arabia, who had, it seems, lately rebell'd. He assigned this Army to meet at a Sea-port Town of Cilicia, called Finicia.

Mark Anthony Barbaro, then Ambassador to the Republick at Constantinople, who spared neither his Money, nor his Person, to discover the fecret Defigns of the Visier, had learnt the real intent of these Preparations: Whereupon, he fent word to the Senate to take care of the Isle of Cyprus; advising them to send Forces thither immediately, without which, the Turks would foon become Mafters of the Place; giving them likewise a full Account of whatsoever he had observed; and that the Prime Visier had sent for him, to affure him there were no Defigns on their parts against the Republick; the Grand Signior resolving to keep the Peace made Thirty years fince, in the time of Solyman, his Father: The Fleet putting out to Sea, being intended for the Affistance of the Moors, who had taken up Arms in Spain, to maintain their Liberties and Religion against the Tyranny of King Philip: and might therefore affure the Senate from him. that they needed not to be alarm'd, and fave the Charge of fetting out a Fleet; but that they ought not to trust to his Word, whose drift it was (as far as he could perceive) to hinder the fending of an Italian Garrison to the Island; knowing the Cypriots were not able of themselves, to resist the first Attack of the Turkish Ar-

my: That they would do well therefore to put the Place in a polture of Defence before the War was declared; feeing the Reports as touching Spain, for which they levy'd Souldiers, in Sicily, and the Neighbouring Parts of Cyprus, was too groß an Artifice for one not to fee through it, Mahomet stopt most of those Couriers in the way, which Barbaro dispatch'd to Venice; so that the War broke out before the Venetians, amufed by the false News of the Enterprize against Spain, could fend them any Forces to defend the Island. But all things breathing War at Confantinople, and the neighbouring Provinces; and it being impossible to hide any longer the Grand Signior's real Design: the Chief Visier sent therefore for their Ambassador, to tell him, his Highness intended to take Possession of the Kingdom of Cyprus, as having a just and ancient Right to that Crown: That this State ferved only for a Haven to Corfary's, and Enemies to the Ottoman Empire: But if they would furrender it by fair means, the Peace and Agreement should continue: Whereas, on the other hand, should they make the least shew of Resistance against the Emperor's Will, and oblige him to feize on it by force, he could not pass his Word for his Moderation, and resting satisfied with this Conquest. After this Discourse, made in the Name of the Sultan, Mahomet spoke of his own Head to Barbaro, and counfell'd him as a Friend, to try how far he could prevail with the Senate to gratifie Selim; feeing 'twas impossible they could hold it out long against fo formidable a Strength; it being to be feared left their Erdeavours to preserve a Country so far distant, should expose the whole State to a manifest

danger.

This feemed rather a Declaration of War to the Venetian Ambassador, than a telling him they intended fuch a thing; and he feeing no likely. hood of averting the Tempest which had so fuddenly gathered, he fought, only to gain time, that the Venetians might make some Preparations: And to this end, he used great Instances with Mahomet, to oblige him to shew the Grand Signior, That the Republick had ever faithfully kept the Treaties of Peace, never failing in the least respect to his Highness: Remembring him also, the Almighty had ever punish'd those who violated the publick Faith, and solemn Oaths. He, in fine, affured the Visier, that if he rendred this good Office to the Signiory, the Republick would not fail to make Acknowledgments fuitable to the greatness of the Benefit. Mahomet answer'd him, he would not do well to cherish the least Thought of continuing the Peace on any other condition, than that of furrendring the Isle of Cyprus; and thereupon Barbaro, who fought only for Delays, defired, before any Acts of Hostility broke out, that some person might be sent from the Grand Signior to Venice, to see whether the Senate could not find fome other means to fatisfie him, without breaking the Peace; whose Treaty should be executed on both fides, to prevent any Scuffle on the Frontiers of the two States, which might perhaps produce an open Rupture. 'Tis certain, Selim had some cause of Complaint against the Venetians

Venetians; but it was not of that weight as to excuse the troubling of all Christendom for it.

Mahomet easily comprehended the Ambassador's Defign, and what he required, no ways hindring his Preparations, which he advanced during the Winter; and it looking better for Selim to declare War against the Senate, before he fent an Army into the Field, he promis'd to fend Notice of it; hoping the Venetians, on serious confideration, would facrifice the Isle of Cyprus to the Good and Quiet of their State; which obtained, he might employ these Forces in the so much mentioned Enterprize against the King of Spain.

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He chose one Abraham to declare the War to Venice; the same that was fent thither some years before, to renew the Treaty. He was a Polomian born of the House of the Strassis, a Family considerable enough in the Province of Russia. He loft his Liberty from his Infancy; and becoming Turk, follow'd the Military Profession, and was made a kind of Knight at Arms. The Knowledge he had of the most usual Tongues in Europe, procured his being employed by the Infidels in leveral important Negotiations. Barbaro caused him to be accompanied by Lewis Bonrici, one of the Secretaries belonging to the Senate; a Perion skill'd and faithful in Business, and also by his eldest Son, under pretence of greater Credit and Security amongst the Venetians; but in effect, to inform the Senate of the present State of Affairs, by Borrici, and to preferve his Son from that Servitude with which all the Venetians at Constantinople were threatned. faid

faid the Prime Visier ordered the Chiaus, when when he was to receive his Dispatches, after he had declared the Grand Signior's Will to the Senate, to give out privately some Words of Accommodation, and promis'd him to second his

Project with his Favour and Credit.

The Venetians received continually Advice, as well from those whom they had fent to learn the Motions of the Infidels, as the Governors of the Cities of Dalmatia and Illea, That the Turks not only prepared themselves for War, but already began it; and that these Barbarians, thirsting after Spoyl, knowing the Sultan's Defign, made every day Incursions on the Republick's Countreys, having burnt and pillag'd feveral Villages, and fill'd all the Country with Terror. Great and confiderable Garrisons were immediatly fent to these Parts, to hinder this Vastation; and Savoriani was ordered to get into Zara, the Capital Town of Dalmatia, a Place of great Strength and Confequence, by reason of its fituation, and which the Turks would certainly attack, confidering the advantages and Commotities they might draw thence, in becoming Masters of it. To this Magistrate was committed also the Care of preserving the whole Province.

Jerom de Martiningo, of the Family of the ancient Lords of Bresse, have heretofore exercis'd a Place of good Command in the Venetian Army, came and offered his Service to the Senate. He was ordered to transport himself with Three Thousand choice Men into the Isle of Cyprus; a small Number, in comparison

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of the dreadful Multitude of the Barbarians, with which the Island was to be over-run; but who might have valiantly defended it, had they met with a happy Passage. Martiningo had four Ships appointed him, to conduct these

Succours to Famagusta.

Savoriani advised the Senate to send over at least Eight Thousand Men into the Island. which could not be kept with a lefs Force: But Martiningo, being jealous left Savoriani envied his Reputation, and defirous to shew his Capacity and Bravery, would needs undertake to defend Famagusta with Three Thousand; and the Senate approving his Zeal and Forwardness. imprudently confented to fo hardy a Propofal. Those who are Chief Officers in a Commonwealth, do many times manage the publick Treasury with the same Thrist and Sparingness they use in their own Domestick Affairs; and think they thus mightily oblige the Republick. But the Venetians perceived too late their Folly in fending Three Thousand Men, against an innumerable Army.

In the Senate's Deliberations, about the Conduct of this War, some were for strengthening the Garrisons every where, and keeping only on the Desensive side. Others were for setting out as great a Naval Army as was possible, and sight the Infidels on the first occasion, and thereby decide at one stroke the Fate of the Kingdom of Cyprus. This last Advice was approved as the most prostable and honourable: The Senate hoped the King of Spain, who was equipping a great Fleet, would come to their assist-

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ance, and likewise expected, that Pope Pins V. whose Zeal and Courage were well known to them, would affift them in so urgent an occasion. Ferom Zani was made General of the Sea-Forces. This Employ is of the number of those which have no Authority but out of Venice; but the Power of it is then of Sovereign Extent, and there is no Appeal allowed from the Sentence of this Supreme Magistrate. The Senate made choice of several vigorous and refolute Gentlemen from amongst the Nobility, to make Commanders of their Frigats and Galleys; and Sea-men and Slaves were fent for from the other Cities of the Republick, to Venice. They proceeded on the fetting forth fourscore aud ten Galleys; whose Furniture and Equipage could be supplied from the Ar-They built twenty two at Candia, which were joyned with thirty fix others that were arm'd against Corsary's, and to keep the Sea open along the fides of this Island. They likewise equipp'd twelve Vessels called Galeasses, by reason of their prodigious Greatness. These are moved both with Sails and Oars, and appear on the Sea like fo many floating Castles. The weight of these Bulky Vessels braves the violence of the Waves, and fears no Storm nor They moreover equipp'd twenty Tempest. Vessels laden with Men and Ammunition; not to mention the Galliots, and feveral other leffer Boats; the Conduct of which, they gave to Hermolaus Tripoli, a careful and active Commander. Such a confiderable Fleet fo foon made ready, notwithstanding the disadvantages the

the Senate then lay under, surpriz'd with astonishment the neighbouring Nations. 'Tis certain the Pope permitted great Transportations of Corn from Anconia to Venice, and a great

Subfidy to be rais'd from the Clergy.

In the mean time, the Senate read Bonrici's Letters, by which they were informed of the coming of the Chiaus, the occasion of his Voyage, and all that past between Barbaro and the Chief Visier. Bonrici having learnt at his Departure from Constantinople, that Acts of Hostility were already began on the Frontiers, became afraid left Mahomet's Son, (who was Bassa of Epirus, and had stopt those whom the Governour of Cataro had fent to carry Presents on his part) should oblige the Envoy to return back the same way he came. this Apprehension he propos'd the dispatching of one of his People to Ragusa, charged with Packets of Advice to Venice, to the end they might have a Galley fent them for their readier and furer Passage. The Envoy approving this Expedient, Bonrici wrote his Sence in Charaeters, left his Packets should be intercepted. The Senate well fatisfied of the Care and Diligence of Bonrici, ordered Francis Troni to attend them with a Galley at Ragusa. They arrived after fome days, and returned fafe; but Troni was forbid to enter Venice: which oblig'd him to lie at Anchor at the Ports Mouth, till further Order. In the mean while Bonrici Landed and having confirmed by word of Mouth, what was contained in his Letters, he was ordered the next day to fetch the Chians in a Gondolle, Gondollo, and bring him to the Senate. He was brought up the Channel, and Landed at St. Mark's; which Place was so crouded, that it was no small difficulty to make way for him. The murmurings of the People, who gnasht their Teeth with rage and indignation against the breaking of the Peace, struck the Chians with such Terror, that he took Bonrici by the hand, the better to secure his Life; for he saw

himself in no small danger.

Affoon as he entred the Senate-House, after a short Preamble, he presented Selim's Letter, and that also of the Prime Visier. The Grand Signior complained in his, That, the Uscots, who were Christians, and Allies of the Repub. lick, continually molested his Subjects; and, that the Venetians, instead of hindring these Violences, encouraged the Robbers underhand to commit them: That, animated with mortal hatred against the Turkish Pyrates, they gave no Quarter to those that fell into their hands; cutting their Throats at the time they cried for Mercy, and yielded without Resistance. But that which was most insupportable to his Highness, was, the Isle of Cyprus's becoming a shelter for Pyrates, which disturb'd the Commerce of the Mediterranean Seas: That, being Mafter of all the Countreys, which furrounded this Isle, it lay on him to secure the Navigation to those Parts; and therefore if they designed the continuance of the Peace which they had fo often broken, they must yield him this Island, chaftife the Uscots, and treat his Subjects henceforward with more humanity:

humanity: That, if they liked these Terms, they should receive kind? Remarks of his Gratitude and Favour; but if on the contrary, they refused these reasonable Conditions, he was in a capacity to do himself speedy Justice,

and make them repent of their Folly.

The Prime Visier's Letter contain'd only Matters treated of between him and the Venetian Ambassador; exhorting the Senate to grant freely what the Grand Signior desired. They had already refolved what to answer the Envoy; and the Doge was of opinion to give it him in The Venetians affirmed in their Reply, That, notwithstanding the ill usage which the Subjects of the Republick had received, that Peace had been ever of their part most religioully observed: That, the Uscots were a poor fort of People, who living on Robbery, fell indifferently on both Turks and Christians: That, it was allowable by right of War, to give no Quarter to Pyrates; and, as to the Kingdom of Cyprus, it belonged to the Republick: That, the Corfary's were fo far from being entertained in their Ports, that there were four Galleys constantly kept to hinder their Entrance: But if the Grand Signior made use of these Pretences to colour the breaking of the Peace, the Senate was refolv'd couragiously to defend themselves; hoping the Divine Juflice would revenge their Quarrel, and protect their Innocency. The Chians being dismist, was carried in a Gondolo to the Galley in which he came, which tarried for him at the Haven's Mouth; which immediately hoysted

Sayl on his coming on Board, and transported him to the Frontiers of the State; having received no Civilities or Presents from the Republick. But Mark Anthony Barbaro's Lady sent him, by the permission of the Senate, some Refreshments and a Silk Vest, to the end her Husband might be the less rudely used at Constantinople, where the Chiaus returned without

any likelihood of an Accommodation.

The Declaration of War made the Nobility and Commonaly pass over from their Consternation to Choler and Boldness; and the young People, irritated at the perfidiousness of Selim, conceived a great Contempt at his Diffoluteness and want of Sence of Honour, against whose Forces they hoped to maintain their Right; provided Heaven declared it felf not against them; whereas the ancienter fort, more experienc'd, forefaw the Danger of breaking off at any time with fo formidable a Power: But fearing on the other hand, that in granting his Demands, this would be an encouragement to them to ask more, and that the State weakned by degrees with these Compliances, would at length grow contemptible to her Allies, as well as to her Enemies. On these Considerations, they refolv'd themselves into a War. without hearkning to any Proposal of renewing the Peace. Politicians found this Resolution more generous than prudent; for by amufing the Enemy with some fort of Negotiation, a stop might be put to their Army; its hear might be abated; and Time gained to provide for the Defence of Cyprus: Moreover, perhaps the

the Storm might have been laid with Money, which oftner prevails than Arms on these Barbarians, whose Avarice enclines them to hearken to any fuch kind of Propofal. But the Ardor of both the Nobility and Commonalty, who strove to give Testimonies of their Fidelity, hindered them from making these Reflexions. All the neighbouring Cities belonging to the Republick, shewed the same Earnelines; sending Offers to the Senate, each according to their Ability. People came from all parts to Venice; some proffered their Estates, others their Persons; and the greatest part to ferve in the Wars at their own Charge. So many offered to embark themselves, that the Senate fearing to expose at one time such Numbers of Illustrious Persons, sent several of them home, having first praised their Zeal and Courage. All the other Cities of Italy gave Marks of the same inclination, to defend the Republick; and the time being appointed, when the Fleet should set forth for the Isle of Corfou, the General Zani weighed Anchor, and fayled to Zara, to order the Affairs of Dalmatia, whilst all the Forces got themselves in a readiness.

Lauredon, Doge of Venice, Aged four core and ten, died suddenly in coming from the Senate, in the midst of the Gonsultations for the War; and it being feared, lest the different Interests of Parties, should draw out in length the Choice of a new Doge, and those who had right of Election, being far distant, should abandon their Posts in so perilous

a Conjuncture, the Senate ordained that the number of Electors should be reduced to Forty. 'Twas necessary, for the satisfaction of the People, and the exigency of the present As. fairs, to choose a Person of extraordinary Conrage and Prudence; not following the ancient Cultom of peaceable times, which was to elect one of a common Capacity, and of a Humor rather to be governed than govern. Amongst all those who stood conspicuous, none appeard more fit and worthy than Lewis Mocenigo, both by his Nobility, his Alliances, and great Place, being a Procurator of St. Mark. He had acquired an high Esteem, by a faithful discharge of several Employs; and the establishment of the ancient Discipline was expected from a Person of his Wisdom and Experience. The Forty Electors shut up in the Palace to make this Choice, were not long in their Deliberations. In short, Mocenigo had all their Suffrages, and took poffession of his new Dignity. The same day he was elected he made a thankful Speech, which confirmed the advantageous Opinion of his Capacity; h protested that he would endeavour to me rit by his Services the Honour conferred on him.

Sebastian Venieri, who, tho' very ancient felt none of the Infirmities of old Age, commanded in the Isle of Corfou, with a Sovereign Authority. He being weary of Ease, heart ned with pleasure to a Proposition which was privately made him by Deputies from the pirots, who inhabit near Mount Chimera. These People

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People tired with the Turkish Slavery, were for taking part with the Republick; on condition she would protect them, and fend neceffary Affiftance, to defend them from the Refentment of the Infidels. They defired to begin by the Siege of Supoto, a City garrifon'd by the Turks; affuring, this Place would be no fooner taken, but the greatest part of the Epirots would declare themselves in favour of the Venetians: Venieri liked the Proposition, and all things being regulated by the Mediation of Marmorio, General of the Grecian Cavalry in Corfou, a man of great Credit amongst the Epirots; he took for Hostages, some of the Principal of this Nation, and made all diligence to get ready Preparatives for the Siege. Fifteen hundred Foot, with fome Horfe, were immediately transported to the firm Land. The Place, altho' fituated on a Mountain in the midst of several others, and better fortifid by Nature than Art, was eafily invested. The Venetian Batteries, whence the Cannon plaid, did no great Execution: Marmario, who had the ordering of it, defiring to take from the Besieged all hope of Relief, possessed himfelf of those high Grounds which commanded the Place, and fuch parts by means of which they might have Communication with the Country: He pick'd out for this Design the most resolute mongst the Epirots, who made themselves Mathers of this Post, after a fierce Combat, in which the Besieged were repulsed to their Gates. The Turks fired several times their Cannon from their Walls; but having not F 2

any expert Gunners amongst them, they burst two of their greatest Pieces, by over-charging them, which let fire on all their Powder. This Accident, together with the Belief that the Army of the Besieged was greater than indeed it was, and that all Epirus had revolted, hindred them not from defending themselves, out of a desperate Obstinacy. Venieri intending to profit by this Error, dispos'd all things for a general Affault the next Morning. dels having notice of this Attack, stole away privately out of the Town in the Night, excepting a few, who preferring a glorious Death to a shameful Flight, were put to the Sword, in fultaining the Fury of the Assailants. Fugitives were purfued, and made Prisoner by the Epirots, who knew the ways of the Country. Venieri having left a Garrison in the Place, the Government of which, committing to Marmorio, he returned himself to Corfon, proud of his good Success. Zani arrived there in the beginning of the Summer, ha ving tarried long at Zara, in expectation of the Arrival of the Fleet; to which were to be joyn'd the King of Spain's and the Pope's. judged it not fitting to fet out to Sea without a confiderable Affistance; having Order from the Senate to fayl to Cyprus, and fight the Ene my, affoon as the Confederates should joyn him. 'Twas generally believed, that had he parted immediately after Colonni was arrived with the Pope's Galleys, without staying for the King of Spain's, and made directly for G prus; the Place might have been preferved Quirin

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Quirini joyn'd him at the same time with twenty five Galleys of Candia, and took in his passage a Castle in the Morea, defended by the Infidels, whence he drew out twenty Pieces of Cannon. Zani, not willing to lose time at Corfou, fent Sforza Palavicinus, General of the Land-Army, with forty Gallies, to befiege Margariti, a City of Epirus; which was kept by a strong Garrison, by reason of the Importance and Commodiousness of the Place. Sforza Landed five thousand Men; but drawing near the Town, whether he feared the Enemies Horse might fall too fiercely on him, or finding the Enterprize, on a second view, too dangerous, he put his Men on Board again, without daring to stay for the Turks; alledging, for his Excuse, That he did not believe the Place to be fo far distant from the Sea: He afterwards fent to Zani for new Orders; who enjoyned him to call a Council of War; in which, it was determined, to abide by this Siege, it being not for the Honour of the Republick to draw back. He defired the Officers of the Fleet to provide him with Cannon for Battery; which they willingly undertook, tho' their Carriage was extream difficult: But Palavacinus's Courage again failing him, shewed them, that this Expedition would prove more dangerous than profitable; and thereupon embark'd himfelf and his Men: Altho' this General, to regain his Honour, earnestly defined Permission to return again the third time, but with more Men, yet it was not thought fitting to hazard a third Trial; fo that nothing was more undertaken

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dertaken all the while the Fleet remained at

Corfou.

In the mean time, this great Army, having spent most of the Summer in the Ports, by the neglect of the Commanders, the Sea-men living in Gormandizing and Idleness, fell into a contagious Distemper, with which also the Souldi ers were as greatly afflicted. This Sickness encreafing, carried away great Numbers; to that Zani, supposing Exercise and change of Avr. would in some fort cure them, set Sayl for Candia: But whether their Provisions were already corrupted, or these new rais'd Men. not accustomed to the Seas; the Sickness en creafed to that height, that in two days time, it cleared a whole Ship; and those that were put in their places, incurr'd the same Fate. Both Souldiers and Sea-men falling one upon another, and fuffering insupportable Dolor, breathed out the last moment of their Lives They were thrown into the Sea, affoon as they expired, and fometimes before. Those that performed this fad Office, expected foon to receive the same themselves, from other hands; and the horror of Death might be plainly read on each man's Face. The excessive Heats, and Malignity of the Air, encreased still the Mortality; and when arrived at Candia, there were found miffing twenty thousand Men. The General much perplexed, how to repair this Loss, forced the Candiots to find him Seamen and Souldiers; and tho' feveral were drawn out from the Isles of Zant and Cephalonia, and the Providors Quirini and Canali had ta ken

ken multitudes into Service, by the Senate's Order, out of Isles belonging to the Infidels; yet with all this the Army was scarcely well recruited.

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The Venetians, at the beginning of this War, had fent to request Assistance from Pope Pius V. who was not over-satisfied with the Senate, for their frequent Encroachments on the Papal Authority, and their Connivance at Heresie and Hereticks, which began to spring up in their Chief City. Yet did the Interest of Religion, threatned by so cruel an Enemy, awake the Zeal of this Holy Man; and associated the Danger to which the Republick, lay exposed, he assembled the Sacred Colledge, imparted this grievous News to the Cardinals, and conferred with them touching the means of preventing this dreadful Storm.

Antony Perennot, firnamed Cardinal Granvil, was then at Rome; his Father was but a Black-Smith's Son in the Franch County, yet a Person whose Virtue was as high as his Birth mean; he had introduced himself by his Merit into favour with Charles the Fifth; who employing him in the Government of Affairs in the Low Countreys, he had there acquired vast Antony Perennot, of whom we speak, made use of the Estate his Father left him, to get still more, under the Reign of Philip the 2d. whose Esteem and Considence he gained by his Prudence and Learning, in which he was carefully brought up from his tender years: But his natural Pride, encreased by his Fortune and Favour at Court, had made his Infolence

insupportable to all the World. The whole Confiftory was for affifting the Venetians in fo urgent an occasion, except Granvil; who declaiming against the Republick, affirm'd her unworthy the Protection of the Holy See, by of fering to make peace with the Infidels on dishonourable Conditions; notwithstanding the Alliance with which the Emperor had honoured them, and the Affiftance he had fent them. He added. That his Holiness would do well to sit still, and let this Affair take its course a while, and when the Venetians should be made sensible, by their loffes of fome Provinces, or defeat of their Army, of the need they had of Succors, it would be then time enough to affift them: That it feem'd as if Heaven expofed them to this Invasion of the Infidels, as a punishment of their Indifference and Infensibility, at the fight of the Dangers wherewith other Christian States had been threatned; and to shew them the necessity, wherein they might be reduced, of imploring the Aid and Protection of their Neighbors. This Discourse rais'd a fecret Murmur amongst the Cardinals Cornaro, Amulio and Delpkini, all three Subjects of the Republick; but the Respect they bore the King of Spain, and fear of displeasing Granvil, held them in filence. Cardinal John Francis Commendon, a Person of singular Virtue, whom neither Fear nor Favour could withhold from his Duty, not being able to diffemble his Refentments, as his Countreymen did; refuted whatfoever Outrages this Flemming offered against the Interests of Italy, and that with such clear

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clear and weighty Reasonings, as would admit of no Contradiction: He recited the ancient Services rendred by the Venetians to all Christendom, and especially to the Holy See; he shewed. That there was all the Reason in the World for affifting of them now, and fuftaining the generous Refentment they conceived against the infraction of the Peace by the Infidels, and not flay till they were beaten; this dereliction of them being likely to discourage them, and drive them into despair: That, he knew not for what reason, or on what Politicks they must be weakned before their Quarrel defended: For if their Valour was mistrusted before there was occasion, what Confidence must be put in it when it should be overcome? That they would remember what they owed their Countrey and themselves, if the Pope and other Chrifian Princes, who were no less interessed than they in this War, would affift them against the violence of the Infidels: That, all who were born Italians, were equally perswaded the Sigmory was no more threatned than other Chrifian States; and that other Princes of Italy had the fame reason to resist this common Enemy: And that in fine, he was greatly furpriz'd, to hear the Senate charg'd as with a Fault, the making the last Peace with the Port; their Allies having treated them in fuch a manner, as made them complain in all the Courts of Christendom; and in confideration of which, it would be well for the Honour of a certain Christian Prince, wholly to lose the Memory of it. A Speech fo different and generous having been approved

approved by the Sacred Colledge, all the Cardinals were of opinion to grant affiftance to the

Republick.

The Pope caused twelve Galleys to be equipt, which the Signiory sent him from Anconia, without Equipage, and other Military Provisions: The great Master of Malta surnish'd out three others: The Duke of Savoy sour: Of which Fleet his Holines's gave the Command to Mark Anthony Colonni, a Person of Illustrious Birth

and extraordinary Merit.

Pius V. who understood not so well the Art of War, as the Government of the Church, fuffered himself to be led into an esteem of Colonni, by means of some Conferences with him on the present State of Affairs, and by his offers of Service, which made him to be preferred before several Princes of Italy, who fought all occasions to obtain this Employ: He made himself fo worthy of it, and shewed so much Prudence and Valour in the emergencies of War or Peace, that his Credit with the Pope still encreased, notwithstanding the Envy and Jealousie of the Spaniards, who continually endeavoured to do him ill Offices. The Venetians would not at first acknowledge him Chief of the Army of the Holy. See, supposing him too much devoted to the Spanish Interest; because he possessed some Towns dependant on that Crown: But he knew fo well to disabuse them, by a fincere Application to their Service, that they would have willingly trusted him with the full Command of their whole Army. The Pope fent at the same time

to the King of Spain, Lewis Torici, Auditor of the Rota, to entreat him to joyn his Fleet with the Venetians, and contract an Alliance with them, according to the Defign which he had often proposed; his Holiness assuring him he would not only interess himself in this Confederacy, but enter therein, and affist the Republick to the utmost of his Power. Pius V. made the same Declaration to Michael Soriani, the Venetian Ambassador at Rome.

The King of Spain returned no Answer to the Proposition of Alliance, but promis'd to set out sifty Galleys immediately to Sicily, with Order to obey him whom the Pope should

choose to command them.

Colonni expected long the Spanish Fleet; and John Andrew Doria, who conducted it, did not arrive at Messina till July; neither would he weigh Anchor, faid he, till he received Orders from the King of Spain, and used all his Endeavors to retain the Pope's Galleys. Colonni fent speedy notice of this to his Holines, who immediately dispatch'd a Courier into Spain, to press the King to make good his Promife: But the Answer arriving at Rome not before the Twelfth of August, Colonni and Doria did not depart till the Twenty fifth for Candia, where they fet footing after Twelve dayes Navigation; altho' Zani had Order, as we have already faid, to attempt the Delivery of Cyprus, and fight the Infidels, if they offered to hinder them from it. The Season being far frent, and the Fleet in no good order, made him dread the Event of a Battel: He called a Council of

War, on what was most expedient to be undertaken; Antony Canali & James Celsi were Providors to the Venetian Army; the Republick never confiding the Sovereign Command to one only General. These Officers are indeed inferior to him, yet he can determine nothing, unless one of these two be of his Opinion. Sforza Palavicinus was admitted into this private Council; an Honour which no Stranger ever had before. But because it was possible they might divide in contrary Opinions of equal Authority, they resolved to submit to that which was the General's; and this Regulation was constantly and strictly observed afterwards. Celsi and Palavicinus were not for going directly to Cyprus; alledging, That the Tempests which are frequent in Autumn, were to be confidered: That the greatest part of the Sea-men were not well acquainted with those Seas; and moreover, their Companies were not compleat; so that should the Turks accept of an Engagement, and be worsted, yet could they get such Recruits at Land, as would put their Fleet again in a good Condition; and should they refuse a Defiance, they had Places of Retreat in Cilicia, and several other Ports, where the Christians dar'd not attack them, but would be forc'd to retreat themselves, lest they ruine their whole Fleet; fo that it would be better to fend Men and Ammunition to Cyprus, for the Defence and Refreshment of the Isle, than to hazard at once the Safety of the State, which confifted alone in the Maritine Forces: That to fave the Honour of fo great a Navy, they might attack the Castles of the Dardanello's, lying at the Mouth of the Hellespont, or fall on the Isle of Nigropont, and take by Assault Chalcis, its Capital Town: That, this Conquest, which was certain, would make amends for the Isle of Cyprus, in case the Insidels should be obstinate in its Invasion; and should they come to the assistance of Nigropont, thy would by this diversion ease the Cypriots, and give the Enemy Battel with greater considence of Victory, the

two Armies being of equal strength.

Zani leaned to this Opinion, but he fuffered the Providor Canali to speak before him; who faid, that besides the Senate ordered immediate Succors to be given the Cypriots; whose Case otherwise would prove desperate, it was far more reasonable and natural, to endeavour the Conservation of ones own, than to become Master of that which is another's: That the Succors which were to be put into Famagusta, would fignifie nothing to Nicofia; on the taking of which, depended the loss of the whole Island: That, if it were already too late to endeavor its Deliverance, the Seafon would much less permit them to befiege Castles further distant, and so near to Constantinople, that the Grand Signior might behold them from the Windows of the Seralio; nor to think of the taking of Nigropont, for which, they must Land Men and Cannon, to batter Chalcis, the Capital Town; against which 'twas almost impossible to raise Batte-That the North-East Wind, which then blowed, would carry them in four dayes to Cyprus, and might return with a Southern Wind,

which rifes commonly at the beginning of Au tumn: That the Isle of Cyprus was the real cause of the War; the Title of Conqueror being due only to that Party which should become Mafter of it: That it was very strange, the King of Spain's and the Pope's Fleets, which had been expected all the Summer, should fet out only to deliberate, whether they were to fuccor a Country, for the fecuring of which, thefe Forces were ordered to fight: That if the Infidels kept themselves in their Ports for fear of engaging; besides, that they should be then in a capacity to relieve Nicosia, there might be good advantage made of this Diffruft; and the Confederate Army would gain greater Reputation: That if they, on the contrary, accepted the Defiance, they might in the uncertainty of the Event, hope well from the Juflice of their Cause, and promise something from the Protection of Heaven; and altho' they had not fo many Ships as the Barbarians, theirs were on the other hand far better; their Fleet confifting of an hundred and fourfcore Galleys, and twelve Galeasses, which amounted to a good Naval Army; besides other Vessels dèfign'd only to carry Ammunition and Provisions, whereof, in case of necessity, a good use might be made: That it was true, the Turkish Navy was greater, as confifting of fixty Galleys, and about fifty Frigats, besides several small Vessels, whose multitude was troublesome, rather than disadvantageous in a Fight: That, in short, it were better to expose themselves to a Defeat, than the shameful Reproaches of having

ving left People, who threw themselves on the Republick for Protection: That they would draw on them the hatred of all Christendom, should the Insidels take from them a Kingdom before the Eyes of so powerful a Fleet; and is Fortune were not savourable to them, the Senate would have at least this consolation, of having used its utmost Endeavors, according to its generous Maxims, rather to risque its whole Estate, than to leave her Subjects to the Inva-

fion of an Ufurper.

Zani was shaken by this Discourse; and being unwilling to bear alone the Reproaches he must have undergone from the Senate, if he executed not its Orders; he entred into Canali's Sentiment, and concluded it necessary to be followed: But there hapned a fresh Contest, which occasioned another Perplexity more troublesome than the former. Zani and Doria being gone in fearch of Mark Antony Colonni, to regulate with him the first Difficulty, he was of opinion to go immediately to the Succor of the Isle of Cyprus: Pompey Colonni, his Kinsman, and Alvarez Basano, General of the Neapolitan Galleys, were also of this Mind: But Doria upholding on the contrary Celsi and Palavicinus's sence, obstinately affirm'd, The Venetian Army was no to be exposed, in their languishing condition from the contagious Distemper, to the danger of a Fleet fo well equipp'd; and reproach'd Colonni with facrificing the Spanish Army to the proud and ambitious humor of the Venetians. Whereunto he replied, That it would be far more profitable and glorious for the King

of Spain to lose all his Ships in an Engagement, than fail in what all Europe expected from fo puissant a Sovereign: That there was no need of bringing an Army fo far, and which has been so long time look'd for, if they came only to behold a Kingdom taken by the Infidels, who would become far more formidable by casting a Terror into the Confederates Army, than in conquering the Isle of Cyprus: That it was but reasonable to yield to the Opinion of those Persons who were most concerned, and who would be an Example to the rest, and first engage in this generous Expedition. Colonni added, The Pope ordered him expresly to sayl up to the Enemy, and terminate this War by the decision of a Combat; so that he could not avoid the following those Orders; the inexecution of which, would be prejudicious to his Honour, and that of all Europe. Doria, fearing to be thought cowardly, or ill-intentioned, yielded at last; but fold his Compliance dear, in finishing the Campaign fooner by half than need required; for using all Delays till the Thirteenth of September in Deliberations, he publickly declared, his Return should be on the First of October, with all his Fleet, wherefoever it lay; being willing the Venetians should be informed of this, to the end they might not pretend a Surprize. The other Generals were agreed, That in case of an Engagement, all the Confederate Vessels should be mixt without any Formalities of Precedency; to the end the Glory and Danger being equally divided, each might do his Duty, and be animated by Emulation

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tion and example. But Doria declared, he would not engage unless the right Wing were given The Venetians netled with this unfeafonable Pretention, began to suspect his Sincerity, and believ'd he defigned this Place, to be in a better capacity of retreating, in case the Chrifians should be defeated. This General was of Genoa, a Republick much fallen from its ancient Grandeur; but yet still retaining the old Difpute of Power and Honour with that of Venice. Besides the hatred of the Genocles against the Venetians, Doria moreover had a Pique with them for complaining against Andrew his Uncle, and reproaching him with being Chief of their Fleet in the Year 1526, when he spared the Infidels, from whom he might have eafily won a Signal Victory; keeping them block'd up in the Gulph of Ambracia: Yet were the Venetians forced to smother their Resentments: for besides that Doria slighted their Reproaches, he threw on them the unprofitableness of this Campaign, and highly complained of the ill Estate of their Army, considering the Interest they had in this important Affair.

The Fleets having set Sayl from the Port of Candia, a City which gives Name to the Isle, of which it is the Capital; came and cast Anchor at Chiti, where Doria would needs have a general Moster made, and that both Spaniards and Vinetians should visit one another's Vessels. He sayled out of the Port into the full Sea for this Design, and ordered, according to Custom, the Shalops to be hoysted up, left the Souldiers should secretly pass over from one Vessel to an-

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other. The Venetians not following him, he gave out, there needed no further proof to discover their ill Order and Weakness. Having worn out near three weeks in these kind of Contests, the Christian Army hoysted Sayl on the Seventeenth of September; before which, there were fent out two Frigats to make Discovery; and in this time, there wanted not Jars and Difa-The Captain Galley, on Board of greements. which the General is, has only Right to carry the Lanthorn, to denote the Course which all the rest must hold. Zani lighted not his, de figning to defer this Honour to Mark Antony Co lonni; but Doria believing he need not give the fame deference to the General of the Pope's Galleys, caused also one to be lighted; saying, for a colour, he feared left there should happen some Tempest, wherein the Spanish Galleys might lose the fight of his. Colonni, naturally jealous of the Honours of the Generalship, could hardly fuffer this Rhodomontado, and made the Venetians understand as much; who excused themselves, by owning that the Republick was indebted to him for his Moderation.

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HISTORY

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heing spread over Cyprus, produced different Effects in the Minds of its Inhabitants, every one being pleased or displeased according as they were interessed. The Country People expected Ease from their Labours, in some new Revolution; their Masters, who used them with too great severity, having forced them to such a Desperation, that they had thoughts, more than once, of delivering their Countrey to the Insidels: And for want of a better Commander, they chose a certain Schoolmaster, whom they intended to proclaim King, G 4 under

under the Protection of the Grand Signion: But the Venetians having Notice of the Defign before the Rebels treated with the Port, punish ed this pretended Monarch, according to the greatness of his Crime. The Nobility were willing enough to take Arms for the Defence of their Country; but there being no Sovereign Magistrate in the Isle, and the Officers aspiring Jealousies producing Emulations and Hatreds things were but ill ordered for a Defence, a gainst that Storm which was now fallen on them In the beginning of the Year 1570. the Venetian Ambassador at Constantinople, sent Notice to the Cypriots of the Declaration of War. Nicholas Dandoli was then Podestat of Nicosia, and had fucceeded Lawrence Bembo, whose Death proved very prejudicial to the Affairs of the Repub-Dandoli, who being but a meer Lawyer, took on him the Government of his own head; was a man of great Infolency, and wholly unworthy of fuch an Employ. Lawrence Tipoly and Mark Antony Bragandini were then at Famagusta, the former in quality of Podestat; the other exercifing the Magisterial Function; and both well acquitting themselves of their Duties After Baglioni commanded the Garrison; who was a Leader of good Experience, full of Courage, and of no less Prudence, but had neither Men, nor Authority sufficient to withstand a great Force.

Affoon as this News was known at Nicola, there was held a Council, confifting of the principal Citizens, to advise and order what was necessary in this extraordinary State of Affairs.

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"Twas first determined, to cause all the Corn and Grain of the Country round about, to be transported into the Town; which was accordingly with great diligence executed. Dandoli, whose first Care was, to finish the new Fortifications, had no Genius or Experience in these fort of Affairs: And when it was decreed, that these Works should be continued according to Savoriani's Platform, and the Bastions begun by his Order, carried on by the fame Gentlemen to whom that Care was committed; Dandoli shewed, That the Money would be ill managed, and foon confumed, if feveral Persons had the difposal of it; wherefore he was for keeping it himself, and finishing only one Bastion at a time, and thus difmift the greatest part of the Workmen. He ordered other Affairs in the fame manner; for according as the Report rose or abated of the Turk's Army, fo he encreased or diminished the Preparatives for the War: And when it was believed as a thing certain, That the Turkish Fleet would not set out from Constantinople that Summer, all things were carried on at such a negligent rate, that Baglioni, and fuch as understood those Affairs, continually advertiz'd Dandoli to stand on his Guard. and expect a fudden Invasion from the Enemy. Eugenius Sinclitici, Count de Rocas, one of the belt Families of the Kingdom of Cyprus, having been deputed to Venice, to entreat affiftance, return'd to the Island, with the Title of General of the Horse, which the Senate had given him; with the News, That the War was certainly declared; but he brought neither Men nor Ships. All

All People were strangely surpriz'd to see him thus return; confidering the Condition of the Isle, the Weakness of the Garrison, Scarcity of Arms, and especially of Muskets; so that it was thought, his new Honour had made fome decay in his Sences; feeing he forgat to reprefent these wants to the State. The Cypriots find. ing themselves thus frustrated in their expectations, made bad Relations of his Voyage; affirming, his going to Venice, was only for an Airy Title of Honour, to fatisfie his Vanity, rather than the Exigencies of the Island; fo that he would have done as well to have flaid at home with his Lady; they having no need of a Captain, who brought nothing but a Name, and neglected the Duties of the Office.

James Nores, Count de Tripoli, betwixt whom and Rocas reigned an hereditary Jealousie, envying the Honour which Rocas came from receiving, entertain'd these Complaints and Murmurs: and his Merit having acquired great Credit amongst the Nobility, the Publick conceived the greater Hatred and Contempt against his Enemie; which proved very hurtful to the Welfare of the Country. When the Council was assembled, Rocas and Dandoli were of contrary Opinions; so that no good could be expected to the present State of Affairs: And thus the Winter was past over in Quarrels and

fruitless Debates.

In the beginning of the Spring, there arose a Dispute between the Magistrates of Nicosia and Famagusta, touching the Transport of Grain, which was gathered in the fruitful Plains

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of Messara, equally distant from these two Towns. Twas thought fitting, for the adjusting of this Difference, to agree on a Place and Time, wherein all the Magistrates and Military Officers should meet; in which Assembly, Matters concerning the War, should be treated on, and each Person his Function and Post allotted him, that he might be in a readiness on the first Occasion: Which Meeting was held at a Place called Aschia; where all present exhorted one another to lay afide their Differences, and joyntly concur to the common Safety. They afterwards decreed, That the Corn of the Territory of Messara, should be equally shared between Famagusta and Nicosia; each of them gathering that part which lay nearest them. They moreover Ordered, when this was done. That the Countreys which were farthest difrant, and whose Crops would be troublesom to be transported, should be laid waste, to hinder the Enemy from Forrage. But they after changed their Defign into that of preferving them for the refreshment of the Christian Army, which they expected would come to their Affistance; contenting themselves with pulling down all Mills, to deprive the Enemy of the Use of them; who yet profited by fo abundant a Crop when they least expected it; having already stored themselves with Provisions from Cilicia. After a long Deliberation of what Place Bagliom should undertake the Defence, twas resolved, he should shut himself up in Famagusta; which according to all appearances, was to be first besieged; and that in expectation of the Three Thousand

Thousand Men which Martiningo was to bring them from Venice, there should be a like Num. ber chosen from among the Freed Men of the Island, to strengthen the Garrison: That there should be as many put into Nicosia, with some new Levies raised out of the Country; and the Citizens of both Places, were to take Arms. and be lifted into Companies; which should be commanded by young Gentlemen. There was afterwards an Account taken of the Number of Men each of these Cities could well contain; and those who lived far in the Countrey, were Ordered to leave their Villages, and retire to these Places of Strength. The mixt Multitude, fuch as Women, Children, and aged Persons, were enjoyned to betake themselvesto the Woods and Mountains, with whatfoever they could carry; and feveral were fent out to discover in what Parts they could be in most furety. John Susomini, a prudent and careful Person, had the Charge of leading them this ther with their Goods and Chattels. Cerines, a Maritine Town, situated over against Cilicia, was ordered to be ruin'd; as not being in a condition to hold out a Siege; and its Artillery to be transported to Nicosia: But some being of a contrary Opinion, 'twas thought expedient to communicate this Affair to the Senate, and expect its Orders. The greatest Difficulty agitated, was, Whether 'twere most advantageousto oppose the Enemies Descent, or let them Land without Refistance? Rocas and Dandoli, who endeavoured to raise their Reputation in Military Affairs, by fingular Opinions, rejected fuch

as were necessary to be followed; and conflantly maintained, by a fatal obstinacy to their Countrey, That the Infidels should be suffered to Land. After Baglioni endeavoured on the contrary, to make them embrace a more generous Resolution: He vehemently set before them, That there is nothing more dangerous than Despair or Distrust at the fight of an Enemy; People feldom coming to themselves in fuch a kind of Confernation: That he knew, after a particular Search, there were more Horse in the Island than was conceiv'd; there being enough to mount eight Thousand Men; the greatest part of which, might be Armed with Lances, and the rest with Carabins and Muskets; and in this Equipage might fuccessfully oppose the Infidels Landing; and being feconded by choice Men of the rest of the Militia, and five and twenty Thousand Foot, drawn up on the Hills of Salines, on the Sea-Coast; the fight of so considerable an Army would perhaps put a ftop to the Enemies Fleet, and defer their Landing: That whatfoever might happen, they must of necessity oppose them, tho' they should fail, and be overpowered by their Number: That in fine, All the Rules of War oblig'd them to resist their Entrance, unless they design'd to render themselves contemptible to their Enemies, and cast the Cypriots into a Consternation.

All the Gentry that affisted at this Council, were of Baglioni's Opinion, and promised him to use their utmost Endeavours to facilitate the execution of this Design: But Dandoli and Rocas

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persisted in maintaining, there were only Farmagusta and Nicosia to be defended; and that the Malignity of the Ayr, with the excessive Heats would drive away the Turks from the

other Parts of the Island.

Rocas added, that Palavicinus had been of the same Opinion in Venice; which was approved by the Senate; and therefore he must yield without wavering, to the Sentiment of fogreat a Captain, being likewise confirm'd by the Sovereign Council, without the least respect to the Reasons which might be alledged to the contrary. Baglioni interrupting him, To what purpose (said he) is Palavicinus and the Senate cited? Are we not here on the Spot, and confequently far better instructed in the present Ex igency of Affairs, than all the Republick joyn'd together, who judge only from a fimple Relation? It is Men, and not Counsel, which ought to have been fent us from Venice. The Passion, with which he was transported, made him add, That if no body else would follow him, he would go to the Sea-fide with his Friends and Domesticks, to receive the Infidels at their Descent; for he would never consent they should Land, as if the Countrey was to be delivered to them by Agreement: That he would give them some Demonstrations of Courage, at least with his small Company, if he could not hinder their Defign; it being a grievous shame to be exposed to the Raillery of these Barbarians, and hear them fay, The Venetians were so affrighted at the News of their Coming, that they were not able to bear the fight of them. The

The two Chiefs hardening themselves in their Obstinacy, as fast as they found Resistance, Baglioni added, He would lead up as many Horse as he could find in the humor to attend him to the place most in danger; at least to learn the Force and Number of the Barbarians; being not able to bear the Reproaches which would be cast on his Countrey. That they had not one Person of sufficient Valour to face the Enemy. Dandoli made Answer, He might do as he pleased; but would never consent to his having any Troops committed to him: Saying moreover, he would fend Notice to the Senate of the Success of so rash an Enterprize. Baglioni, who knew the Senate confided more in the Providors, than in the Military Officers, and that they do more approve a discreet Conduct. than a bold and honourable Exploit, pretended to perfift in his Resolution, but intended to do nothing contrary to the Providers determination.

The Affembly being broke up, each Person departed to his Post, to execute the Orders

which belonged to him.

Things being in this condition, and all People bewailing this Disunion amongst the Chief Persons in Authority, the Vessels on which Martiningo was embark'd with the three Thousand Men which the Senate sent to Cyprus, touched at Famagusta, and brought the sad News of the Death of their Commander; whose Age not being able to undergo the Tedicusness of the Voyage, encreased by the ill Ayr, he died in the way, not suffering them to

carry him to shoar, in order to his Recovery. He was the more regretted, by reason his Death was accompanied with that of the greatest part of his Men, seiz'd by the same Distemper; so that the Remainder arrived in such a condition, as sensibly touched all who were interessed in

the Welfare of the Republick.

On a Belief that the Infidels would begin by the Siege of Famagusta, the Defence thereof was committed to Baglioni; and Rocas return'd to Nicosia, to command that Garrison. it being well known that neither Dandoli, nor He understood the Art of War, they had therefore two old Officers given 'em; Ranconi and Palacio, to affift them in their Councils, in case they had Docility enough to be instructed. Since the Conference at Aschia, Affairs moved but flowly, and the carrying on of the Fortifications was in a manner neglected. The Officers encouraged the Souldiers in their Laziness, by telling them, The Turks would undertake nothing till the next Campaign, fo that they had time enough to provide for the Defence of the Countrey. They were also so imprudent as to fuffer the Freed Men newly lifted, to return home, and bring if they would, their Wives into the Garrisons.

Scarcely were they got to their Villages, but Nicosia was alarm'd by the Discovery of Twenty five Sayl of Turks Men of War, lying at Anchor over against the Isle of Basso. This News strangely surprized the Officers, and cast the People into a horrible Consternation. Twas thought immediatly the whole Fleet was not

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far diffant from this Squadron; and indeed they were in the right; for these were sent before. commanded by Siroc, one of the General Officers, with Order to make Descent on the Island. and get information from the first that fell into his hands, of the State and Strength of the Countrey, the Defigns and Motions of the Governors, and to return quickly with an Account of what he had learnt. Siroc landed at a Place called Lara, with five hundred Foot, feized on fome Peafants, whose Villages he burnt and pillaged. This Booty having drawn him farther into the Island, he was charged by a Regiment of Epirot-Horse, whose Quarters lay near Lara. and beaten back to his own Vessels; leaving eleven of his Men dead on the place, and two of 'em were taken Prisoners, with one of their Enfigns. Zandochio, who commanded this Regiment of Horse, entred into Nicosia, pust up with this finall advantage, and caused to be carried before him, on the top of Lances, the Heads of these Enemies that were killed. 'Twas known from these two Prisoners, That the Barbarian Army lay in the Port of Finicia; and that the Sultans never before fet out such anumerous Fleet fo well flored with Men, and all forts of Provision and Ammunition necessary for fo prodigious an Army: That the Visier, who commanded it, was still employ'd in embarking the Horse, and would soon follow in Person. Those who expected this inundation of Barbarians not before the next Summer, and confequently believed the Danger at a great distance, were terribly alarm'd; seeing the Enemy

nemy fo near. Dandoli and Rocas, who walk'd every day about the Town, full of Pride and Confidence, found themselves immediatly post fessed with such a disheartning Faintness and Terror, the Effects whereof could not be concealed from every vulgar Eye: They at last faw themselves void of Counsel and Expenence; their Fortifications unfinished, their Garrison without Arms, and much weakned by the Leave they had given the Freed Men. They mistrusted the Fidelity of their Slaves, the in capacity of their Officers of War, and their Authority and Power over the Souldiers: They fent immediatly Commands to the Freed-Mento return to Nicolia: But most of these rude and brutish People refused to obey their Orden, and withdrew into the Forests and Mountain, believing themselves in greater safety, and more at liberty there, than within the Walls; fo that scarcely five hundred, of the seven thousand who were Mustered, returned: Twas also pro posed to give Liberty to the Slaves; and this was, without doubt, an excellent means to make them forget the Tyranny of their Masters, and engage them faithfully to serve the Republick, had not this Means been thought on too late: Yet was it proclaimed throughout all the Island, That the Senate granted a full and perfect li berty in general to all those who were bom Slaves; exhorting them, for an Acknowledge ment of this Grace, that fuch amongst them s were able to bear Arms, should repair with diligence to Nicofia and Famagusta, for the common Defence of the Countrey. This Bait drew

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not many; and excepting fome who lived in the neighbouring parts, and could not handfomly get away, they all withdrew into the Mountains with their Families, and whatfoever

they cou'd carry along with them.

This Proclamation was made about the Seventh of June; and in the First of July following the Ottoman Fleet appeared, making with full Sayl towards the Island. They cal Anchor at Baffo, and rode there only one day, and then came up to Limisso, where they Landed fome finall Forces, to be informed of the Countrey: They were charged by the Epirot Cavalry, and constrained to return to their Vessels with some Loss. The Barbarians advanced the next Morning as far as Salines, entring into the Gulph which bears that Name; and tho' they expected to fight at their Descent, yet did they Land all their Forces without the least resistance. Baglioni still endeavoured to vindicate the Cypriots from this Affront, and required, to no purpose, some Horse to contend with them on the Shoar.

But Dandoli and Rocas kept with them all the Cavalry; and whether they feared they should be beaten, or agreed together to disgust this brave Commander, they contented themselves with being Spectators of their Landing. Mustapha took this for a good Omen of their base and soolish Conduct; and his Army promised to themselves, as well as he, an assured Victory. This Navy consisted in near four hundred Vessels of all kinds. There were one hundred and sixty Galleys, or Frigats, near fifty Galliots;

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the rest were laden with Victuals, Ammunition. and Souldiers. But this Number aggrandiz'd extreamly the Fleet, which extended it felf as far as the Eye could reach; and the Cypriots, affrighted at this terrible Aspect, kept a sad and folitary Silence at the noise of the Shouts of Joy uttered by the Souldiers and Sea-men. Ro. cas and Dandoli shut themselves up in Nicosu with their Horse; and Baglioni retired to Famagusta; which was the first Place to be besieged. according to the Report of the Fugitives and Prisoners. The Turkish Army consisted of & venty thousand Men, without reckoning the Slaves, and fuch as followed the Camp; which made in all, according to exact computation, above an hundred thousand Men. There were near nine thousand Janizaries in this Expedition; in whose Valour the Turks put their great est Confidence. They had two thousand Horse, and as many Mules, and other Beafts of Carriage.

All this Army was foon Landed; and Mustapha, who was the Principal Author of the War, had the general Command of them. Hali and Piali were joyntly Commanders of the Fleet; but this latter with more Authority than his Companion, according to the Custom of the Turks, who always appoint two Admirals; one of which has greater Power than the other. They Landed none of the Men belonging to them, for fear of being surprized by the Christians Fleet, which they expected must certainly

come to the Succour of the Island.

Mustapha,

Multapha, having for fome dayes refreshed his Army, he during that timecaused a general Muster to be made of it, and informed himfelf of the state and strength of the Cypriots; preparing all things for the Siege of Famagusta, according to what he had defign'd before he parted from Constantinople: But he receiv'd an Information, which obliged him to think of another Enterprize. Two Greeks habituated in Nicofia, stole secretly thence in the Night, and came into into the Camp: They were led to his Tent; where they declared, they had Matters of importance to discover to him, whence they might draw great Advantages, provided their Relations found Credit with him, and they a certain Reward proportionable to the Service they were able to render him: And to procure an entire Confidence from him, they told him their intentions were to become Mabometans.

The Visier having sent for his Interpreters, and dismiss those about him, they shewed how Nicosia, whose Fortifications and Strength they were exactly acquainted with, was not in a condition to hold out long; giving him a perfect Account of the Place, the Incapacity of the Commanders, for whom the Souldiers had a great Aversion and Contempt; of the ill State of the Garrison, and small Provision of Victuals and Ammunition for the sustaining a Siege. These things, part of which were too true, were so exaggerated by these two Fugitives, that Mustapha easily suffered himself to be perswaded by them. They represented him with the immense Riches which

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were thut up in Nicofia, with all the Nobility of the Isle, to tempt his Avarice, by the hopes of an inestimable Booty: They assured him, on fo easie a Conquest depended that of the whole Countrey: They continually put him out of Conceit with belieging Famagusta, by shewing him the Garrison was strong there, and is Commander would defend the Place to the last Extremity; and moreover, the taking of it could not much advance his Affairs: Thathe ought to march straight to Nicosia, to which Place they would be his Guides, and lead him the nearest way; entreating him to keep them as Hostages and Pledges of an affured Victory The Visier perswaded by these earnest Remon ffrances, gave over his first Design, commend the Zeal of these Renegadoes, makes them Pro fents, promifes them great Rewards, and shew them publickly all Respect imaginable: He communicated the next Morning to Piali, Chief Bassa of the Sea, whatsoever he learnt from these Traytors; but Piali was not of opinion these Villains should be so soon and so greatly credited: He would have the Visier believe, that the first Enterprize was of far greater Import ance; especially considering the Sultan had likewise approved of it; and might be carried on at the same time both by Sea and Land, the Christians not being in a capacity to sustain these two different Attacks: That the Loss of Famagusta, depriving the Nicosians of all hopes of Suc cour, they must surrender to such an Army: That Nicofia, the Capital of the Kingdom, and situated in the midst of the Countrey, had late

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ly been fortify'd by the Venetians, with great Care and Charge; which was fufficient to shew thence must be expected a vigorous Defence. the Place being in fuch a condition: That the Nobility, and all the Riches of the Isle being therein included, 'tis to be expected, the Gentry, animated by a defire to preferve their Treasure and Families, must hold out in Defence to the last Breath: That he would not empty his Ships of Souldiers to encrease the Land-Army, before he understood what Strength he needed to withstand the Christian Fleet, which would infallibly come to the Affiftance of the Befieged. Thus did Piali declare himself: Whether this was his real Opinion. or that he was nettled to fee a Defign undertaken in which he could have no part: But Mustaoba fluck the closer to this new Project; by having put some Christian Prisoners to the Torture, the violence of which made 'em confirm the greatest part of those things the two Greeks had spoken. Being thus resolved, he sent three thousand Men towards Famagusta, to conceal his real Defign, with Order to march fecretly thither, left Baglioni, who knew well the Ground, should charge them at a disadvantage, to posless themselves of all Avenues, and hinder any Communication betwixt the two Cities. He gave a Cypriot Monk, who was found amongst the Prisoners, some Letters to the Chief of the Nobility, stuft with proud and threatning Terms, which these Rarbarians commonly use to exalt the Power of their Sovereigns, which they insolently equal to that of the Almghty. He H 4 treated

treated in his Letters, with an insupportable Disdainfulness, not only the Venetians, but all Christians in general; and summonn'd at the fame time, the Cypriots to deliver to him their Capital City; and put him in possession of their whole State, with a promise to let them live in an entire Liberty, and fuffer them to enjoy their Religion and Estates. The Nicosians returning no Answer to such unreasonable Propofitions. Mustapha took this so hainously, that he wasted all the Country round about. habitants of the Borough of Leiparus felt the first Effects of his Cruelty: But whether they were disgusted by the bad Usage they had long received from the Nobility, or would fecure themfelves from being pillaged, and their House from being burnt, they furrendred themselves to the Infidels, on advantageous Conditions; and feveral other small Places followed their Example. The Nicofians thought themselves obliged to punish this Fact, to prevent the ill Confequences of it; and therefore fent fome Regiments under the Command of Demetrius Lascaris, which being arrived at Leiparus, cut all the Inhabitants Throats. during an obscure Night, whom they surprized in their Beds; not sparing a man of them, and burnt the Village. This fevere Chastisement affrighted the neighbouring parts, and kept the rest of the Isle within the Eounds of their Duty.

In the mean time, Mustapha parted from Salines, at the Head of two thousand Horse, and a considerable Body of Foot, ordering the rest

of his Army to follow him with the Artillery and Baggage; and after fix days March, came, and polted himself within four Niles of Nicofia. There were in the Town fifteen hundred Italians, a thousand Gentlemen, with their Domeflicks, two thousand Freed-men of the new rais'd Forces, two thousand of other Foot, drawn from different parts of the Island, two thoufand five hundred Citizens in Arms, two hundred Epirot-Foot, five hundred Horse of the fame Nation, and a thousand other Cavaliers. confifting of Gentry: Besides as many Slaves, as were found able to do Service, had Arms given 'em, and the Place was furnish'd with all forts of Ammunition and Provisions for a long Siege. Besides, the multitude of unserviceable People. which were retired into inaccessible places; more then twenty thousand Men, able to defend the Countrey, were gone to feek for Safety in the fame Retreats. There might have been drawn a great Succour from fo confiderable a Number, had there been Arms for 'em, and a Commander capable to mannage them. Captain Palaceo, a Person of a consummated Experience, and who was fent to Nicofia, as has been already observed, to affift Rocas and Dandoli with his Advice, was for charging the Enemy in their March with all the Horse, and a part of the Foot; affuring them, they would be furpriz'd by this vigorous opposition, and put in Disorder before they could be form'd into a Body. Altho' these two Generals were often ruled by Palaceo's Opinion, yet they now again re-affumed their former Obstinacy, and rejected this wholfom Advice.

The whole Turkish Army came up the next Morning, being the Twenty Second of July, to the Visier, who caused his Tent to be set in a Plain at the Foot of a little Hill, call'd Mandia, from the neighbouring Village: He extended his Camp as far as a Countrey-Seat belonging to Demetrius. Having found all the Wells thereabouts poyfoned, he caus'd new ones to be digged, and proved feveral to be wholfome Water; fo that the Christians, who thought to poyfon the Infidels, or make them undergo an extream Thirst, had the displeasure of seeing this their Stratagem of none effect. Mustapha furrounded the Place at the Head of his Cavalry, to view it, and draw out the Garrison; but Dandoli and Rocas would not fuffer the Nobility nor Epirots to fally forth; who burnt with a defire of charging the Infidels. The Vifier, who often turned his Head towards the fide of the Ramparts, feeing no body appear, cried out in Laughing, The Christians were to blame in believing themselves secure behind their Walls. He caused Lines to be drawn as near as could be to the Body of the Town: He raised his first Battery on the fide of St. Martin's Gate, over against the Bastion of Podocatero, with such diligence, that the work was finished in a Night's time; the Besieged having scarce made any opposition. This Battery being distant about three hundred paces from the Bastion, did not much dammage either the Walls, or the neighbouring Houses; the Infidels rais'd three more; one against St George's Church, the other on a Prominency called St. Marguerite's Place; and a third, on a rifing

rifing Ground, term'd Mandia; with which. they endeavour'd to ruine those of the Besieged. and difmount their Cannon; but feeing this Artillery advanced not much their Design, the Visier made the Trench be carried on to the Walls of the Ancient Town, and within an hundred and fifty paces to the Counterscarp. He afterwards built four Forts, opposite to so many Bastions, called Podocatero, Avila, Constance, and Tripoli, from the Names of those who took care of their Structure under the infection of Savoriani. These Works being soon finished, the Turks placed great Pieces of Ordnance on them, fome of which carried Bullets of fixty pound weight, which would in a short time grind the Wall to Powder: But having fired continually for four dayes together, they observed the Bullets entred only the Earth which filled the Thickness of the Walls; wherefore they quitted these new Batteries. The Commanders of the Place, who dared not to Sally out, endeavour'd to ruine with their Cannon the Enemies Works, killing every day feveral of their Men. The Turks displeased at the fmall effect of their Artillery, advanced their Trenches near enough to the Counterfcarp, to shelter themselves from the continual Firings of the Besieged. This Work contain'd feveral Angles, and the Earth thrown up on the fide of the Town, was a sufficient Defence to the Workmen: They wrought day and night with an indefatigable Toyl, without resting in the time of the greatest Heat; so that in a small space they got to the Walls. They made

a fecond deep Trench, that was Cannon-proof against the Town; which was lined with with Musketiers; who fired so thick, that the Besieged durst not appear on their Ramparts; so that the Insidels lodged themselves in the Ditch without any resistance. The Cavalry of the Garrison would have sallied out on the Turks, to hinder these near Approaches, but they

could never get leave of their Superiors.

The Siege grew every day worse for the Christians, the Garrison being considerably weakned by the great number of Souldiers that were killed or wounded. The Infidels gave 'em not a Moments Rest, attacking them in several places at a time; having fresh Men continually to supply the places of the tired or slain. They were already fo well lodged in the Ditch. that they began to undermine and pluck down the Walls, and there remained no way to hinder them from entring the Town. In this Extremity, the Chief of the Garrison went to Rocas and Dandoli, to whom they represented the deplorable state of the Place; conjuring them to have pity on the Capital City of the Island, and not suffer so many brave Men to be flain like Beafts, pent up within Walls: That if they must perish, it might be with Arms in their hands; by which means, they should not undergo an inglorious and languishing Death; which is commonly met with in an obstinate Siege: That they might be permitted to charge the Barbarians. whole Insolence grew every day insupportable: That true Valour shewed it self more by fighting with Swords in their

their Hands, than firing great or small Pieces at a distance; seeing Fortune many times overthrew the Brave and Valiant in this manner. by the hands of a paultry Fellow, during a Siege; and the Enemies having made themfelves Mafters of the Out-works, they were near the last extremity, so that they could not comprehend the Policy of keeping Peoples Spirits evaporating between Walls; and which at the fame time encreased the Courage of the Turks; and that in short, their only Safety confifted in making a vigorous Sally, before the Garrison was wholly out of condition to fustain a These Remonstrances and general Affault. Entreaties somewhat prevailed over the Commanders; but tho' they were convinced of the necessity of a Sally, yet were they hardly brought to yield to it; alledging, there remain'd only five hundred Italian Souldiers, in whom lay all their Confidence, as not much trufting the Freed-Men, who were altogether undisciplin'd; much less the Citizens, a great part of which they had loft in the forty dayes Siege, as well by the excessive heat, as the Enemies hands; who were fo far from understanding the Trade of War, that they could not tell how to carry their Arms. After long Contests, a Sally was at length granted; and for this end, a thousand Foot were chosen, who were to be fustained by the Epirot-Cavalry. Those of the Ifle could not fuffer themselves to be reserved in an occasion which must decide the good or bad Fortune of Nicosia; and therefore presid Dandoli to permit them to joyn with the Epirots; shewing

shewing him what a great Affront 'twould be to young People, who defired nothing more than to spend their Blood in the Honour and Defence of their Countrey, to give this plain demonstration of mistrust of their Courage and Fidelity. Dandoli, who was not eafily brought to change his Mind, and feared the Place would be in this manner left destitute, forbid any Horse to stir, except those of the Epirots. The next Morning there were drawn out two thoufand Men; the Command of which was given to Cesar Pioveni; to whom was joyned Albert Scotto, and Gregory Panteus, together with Nicholas Gradenigo and Zanet Dandoli, two young Noble Venetians. They were ordered to destroy the Enemies Out-works, and if possible, to render useless their Cannon, assoon as they had driven them out of their Trenches. having provided all things necessary for this Exploit, gave Order to his Men to be ready about Noon at the Town-Gate; because the Turks usually went to rest at that time. Altho' the Design they had laid, was not well executed, by the Greeks Fault, who fet on the Avant-Guard before the Sign given, through the Envy of some Officers, who were jealous lest their Commanders should get too much Honour by a happy Success: Yet Pioveni at the Head of this Detachment, Marched out by a way which lay private about the Ditches, and led to the Trenches. He arrived there without any diffurbance unperceived, and charged with fo great Valour, that the Turks surprized with this unlook'd for Onset, before they could give notice

notice thereof to the Camp, believing the Chrifians to be more in number than they were. fled before them as fast as they could. The Affailants kill'd feveral of them, and became Masters of the Places where they lodg'd; and thinking they were followed by their Horse, pursued them into their Camp, which they fill'd with Diforder and Confusion. But Dandoli, whom perhaps God had appointed to be a Minister of his wrath to the Cypriots, for the Ruine of their City, would needs hinder the Epirots from passing out of the Town. Some Gentlemen highly offended at his forbidding them to be of the Party with the Epirot-Horse, had armed themselves like them, and mixt amongst them. John Falerio, a Noble Venetian, who was to be their Leader, was known by his too great care of concealing himfelf: and Dandoli, who stood at the Town-Gate, to fee his Orders observed, reprehended him too sharply for this his Disobedience; Falerio boldly anfwered him, He thought himself oblig'd in this Occasion to hazzard his Life in the Republick's Service: But Dandeli more enrag'd by this Reply, caused the Gates to be shut, and commanded the Epirots to return. The Chief of the Garrison entreated him to Sacrifice his Refentment to the need his Men had to be fupported; laying before him, how that these brave Foot-Souldiers would be immediatly cut in pieces before his Face, if some Horse were not fuddenly fent to their Succour: That they ought not to be thus abandoned for the Imprudenceof some rash young Heads; yet whose Fault

was too great a desire to shew their Courage. But Dandoli, inflexible to their Reasons and Entreaties, answered in a Fury, Let them perish rather than my Orders be disobeyed. And thus did this mean Soul, transported by Pride, expose this generous Company, in whose Safety con-

fifted that of the whole State.

These valiant Men, having rendered useless the Cannon of both the Batteries, thirsting af. ter Glory and Revenge, purfued too far the flying Enemy. Mustapha advertized of the Rout of his Men, sent out a Party of Horse to their Relief; and they rallying at the fight of this Affistance, returned to the Combat with greater vigour. The Christians, who thought themfelves back'd by the Epirots, made a firm refiftance, and both fides did their utmost. The Turks were animated by the shame of having been driven from their Trenches, by an handful of Christians, in the fight of so great an Army: and they, on the other hand, encouraged by the affurance of the Affistance of the Epirots, flattered themselves with the hopes of a certain Victory. But the Turkish Horse having charged on every fide their fmall Number, they were forced to take their Heels, and yield to the Multitude. The Spabies, who pursu'd them, made a great Slaughter of them: mainder which could not enter into the Town, the Gates having been shut, for fear the Infidels should enter, lay all night in the Ditches, and with much danger and difficulty gat entrance through the Breaches already made in the Rampart s. The Turks loft fifteen hundred Men

Men in this Occasion, and the Christians about two hundred; amongst whom, is to be chiefly remembred Cesar Pioveni, their Leader; who often look'd towards the Town for the Horse which were to relieve them; but feeing no appearance of Succour, he threw himfelf defperately on the Enemies, and was over-powered by their Number. Albert Scotto, and many others, who behaved themselves with the same Generofity, incurred the fame Fate. had been obtained a fignal Advantage over the Enemy that day, and the Turks would not have been able to extricate themselves out of their Disorder; had the Christian Cavalry come in to their Affiffance, at the fame time the Trenches were cleared: The Terror was fo great in their Camp, that feveral there began to think of Flight. They fince confess'd, That had this Advantage been closely followed, and their Artillery made useless, they must have rais'd the Siege. Dandoli, to repair the Dammage which his Obstinacy had occasioned, became yet more intractable; fwearing, he would not henceforward fuffer a Man to out of the Town at any ones Instance, under pretence of charging the Infidels, or ruining their Works. The Turks profited by this Shock, in taking greater Care of themselves, and doubling the Guard over the Workmen, whom they relieved continually; and thus advanced their Works with an incredible diligence. They had already beat down part of the Ramparts, and the fore-part of the Baflions; so that 'twas no hard matter to ascend on the Breaches. The Besieged abandoning the Out-works,

Out-works, retrenched themselves with a great Ditch, and repaired as well as they could with. infide the Ruines of their Bastions; and put themselves in a condition to fight on the Walls. The Infidels doubled their Attacks; and the hope of certain Pillage, rendered them indefatigable Altho' the Christians kill'd them a great many Men, yet were they weakened themselves by these means. The few Souldiers which remain ed, had fcarce any Arms in good order, nor Powder and other Ammunition; and this Extremity began to discourage them about the st fue of the Siege: Yet the hopes of the Christian Fleet, which was dayly expected, bore up their Spirits against their ill Fortune, and bad Conduct of their Commanders. Mustapha caused feveral Letters to be shot into the Town, fill with Threatnings and Promifes; by which, he exhorted them to prevent their approaching Ruine: But this Course procured him no Suc cefs, the Souldiers being still resolute, in exp ctation of Affiftance, which rendred themin compliable.

They wrote to Baglioni, to entreat him, if he could leave Famagusta, without great prejudice to his Interest, and that of the State, to come to their assistance. These Letters were written in Characters, lest they should be intercepted, and there were great Rewards promised to him that would undertake to carry them. The Ways were so diligently kept, that they sell into the Enemies hands; the Persons that were entrusted with them, being led round about the Walls, and massacred in the sight of the Bese

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ged, to deter others from accepting for the fu ture, fuch a dangerous Commission. Baptista Scolomban, a brave and daring Officer, who commanded two hundred Men in the Town. and was perfectly acquainted with the Waves. was entreated by all the Garrison, to expose himself for the common Safety, and carry a Letter to Famagusta. Scolomban affected with the common Calamity, undertook this dangerous Enterprize; and leaving the City by night, he arrived at Famagusta, by winding and difficult Ways. He gave an Account to Baglioni, of the deplorable State of the Nicofians; entreating his Pity, and that he would come and repair the Dammage, which had principally happened by the incapacity of the Commanders. Baglioni could not leave his Post, much less ungarrison the Place in favour of the Besieged: Yet, to fatisfie, in some measure, those unhappy People, who implored his Affiftance. and left it should be suspected, he was deterred by the greatness of the danger, he resolved to throw himself into Nicosia; and to keep this his Intent fecret, supposing them of Famagusta would hinder his Departure. Scolomban aifured him, his Presence would re-animate the Inhabitants and Souldiers, and his Orders would be executed with the greatest joy and readiness imaginable. He well knew the finall fufficiency of both Dandoli and Rocas, and forefaw the loss of the Capital City, would make great way for that of Famagusta: But this Design being discovered, his House was immediately besieged by the Populacy; who refolv'd to retain

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him by force, if their Entreaties could not prevail. Bragadin and Tipoli, who no more approved of this his Resolution, shewed him so plainly the ill Consequence, that he gave himfelf up to their Reasons. Bragadin taking on him to speak in the Name of the Town, gave Son lomban to understand the Kingdom would in cur the Risk of being loft, by weakening the Garrison of so important a Place, and taking thence fo able and necessary a Commander: That this was an exposing his Person to an inevitable Danger, and in a manner, to deliver Famagusta into the Enemies Hands: That should they consent to his Departure, 'twas not in their power to contain the People and That the Souldiers would defen Garrison: the Place, in feeing themselves bereaved of their General; and the Citizens, despairing of their Safety in a Defence, would fet open their Gates to the Infidels. Scolomban return'd with this Answer; and the Nicosians, expecting no longer any Succour thence, fent to those who were retired on the Mountains; befeeching them to choose out some of the ablest Persons a mongst them, to come to their Affistance; shewing them the deplorable Condition where into they were reduced: But their Messengers having been furprized, the Infidels loaded them with Irons, and carried them about for a Spo chacle to the Besieged; to inform them, that they were forfaken on all hands, fo that they had no other way but to furrender.

The Visier, finding his Promises and Threatnings ineffectual, and that his best Souldier

bours:

were carried away by Sickness, caused by the exceffive Heats, befides those he lost every day in the Attacks, resolved to make a general Affault, before the Courage and Number of his Men were more diminished. Providence seconded this Defign; for receiving frequently News of the Christian-Fleet's being kept back at Candia, by the contagious Distemper, and how they had already lost above twenty thousand Men; and that the Venetians could not foon enough remedy this Misfortune: He wrote to Piali, to fend him a Detachment of Fanizaries, and other Infantry; affuring him, he need not fear any danger on the Sea, feeing the Allies were fo far from fuccouring the Cypriots: That their chief Care was, to preferve themselves from the Plague: That he had made a considerable Breach in the Walls of Nicosia; the taking of which was certain, if he would share the Honour with him.

Hali came and joyn'd him, at the Head of a great Body of Janizaries, fill'd up with feveral Voluntiers, drawn out by the hope of Pillage. Mustapha, being recruited with these new Forces, appointed a general Assault to be made on the Eighth of September, and prepared all things necessary with great Care, for this important Expedition. He commanded his Officers to refresh their Souldiers; to keep them in good Order, and exhort them to acquit themselves well, by the remembrance of their past Actions: He shewed, That they were at the Vigil of finishing honourably this War, and being recompensed for their Hardships and La-

bours: That they were to storm a Place, which could no longer hold out against them; considering the condition whereunto their Cannon had reduced its Walls; having moreover to do with People covered with Wounds, and so greatly dismayed, that despairing of their own strength, they every day implored the Assistance of their Neighbors, which assured them of the Victory, provided they were not wanting in their Duty: That in becoming Masters of a City of such consequence, they would posses the Riches of a whole Kingdom; whose Treasure gathered during several Ages, should be equally divided amongst them: That the Venetians, in fortifying Nicosia, shewed plainly enough the

Importance and Worth of the Place. The Souldiers being thus animated by great Encouragements and Promises from their Off cers, and the Army divided into four Bodia, they were ordered to March at Break of Day towards the Town. These four Squadrons at tack'd at the same time the four Bastions of the Place, before which the Besieged had raised Forts. The Bassa of Caramania commanded that party which attack'd that of Podocaten; Musaferro, that of the Fort of Constance; and Hali and Mustapha ascended at the same time on the Breaches of those of D'Avila and Tripoli, with the Sound of Drums and Trumpets. The Besieged had no expert Commanders, and laboured besides under the want of many Necessaries; yet made an incredible refistance. They were perswaded, that the Amval of the Confedrates obliged the Turks to this

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vigorous Affault; and if they were repulfed, they would abandon the Siege, and betake 'emselves to their Vessels. This Belief doubled their Courage, and kept them up with dayly Expeattions of bettering their Fortune: They divided those Souldiers which remained, and difperfed them on the Defence of the Breaches. and planted their Cannon in proper places, to divert the approaching Storm. They brought on their Walls all forts of Weapons and artificial Fires; and in general, whatfoever might annoy the Affailants; whom they receiv'd with that Refolution and Valour, that they drove them from off their Ramparts; having first made a great Slaughter of them. Altho' the Besieged loft fewer Men by far than the Infidels, yet were they more weakened than they; for the Detachment from the Fleet, enabled the Besiegers to fend continually fresh Men, which relieved the wounded and weary; and the Christians, on the contrary, sustained all these different Efforts, without a Moment's Refreshment. These Onfers lasted long, and the Barbarians, who thought to carry the Place at the first Assault. began to doubt of the Victory; and grew less fierce at the fight of that Resistance, which they did not foresee. The Besieged on the other hand, emboldened, by having made fo brave a Resistance, defended themselves with a marvellous Vigor and Constancy. Mustapha, and the Generals of the Turkish Army, seeing their People thus repulfed, edged them on by Reproaching them for not making themselves Mafters of a Place, in a manner level'd; and defended

fended only by an ignorant and undisciplind Handful of Men. These Invectives, together with the hope of Booty; of which these Bar. barians were remembred, made them begin a gain an Attack, far more terrible than the for mer: but which also ended in a Repulse from the Besieged, tho' more tired and weakned than The Italians and Cypriot-Gentry followd by their Vaffals and Domesticks, exhorted one another to prevent by an honourable Death. the shameful Loss of their Lives and Country, Those who defended the Bastion of Constance. attack'd by the Bassa Musaferro, overthrew the Infidels into the Ditch, with their Engines, plant ed under certain little Places of Shelter, devifed by an able Engineer, named Susomini. The others behaved themselves as well at the Bulwarks of Avila and Tripoli; and the Christian, puft up with this Glorious Success, insulted already over the Infidels, inviting them again to a Third Affault.

This Day might have wholly disheartned the Barbarians, and preserved Nicosia, had not the Bassa of Caramania, who attack'd the Bulwark of Podocatero, been seconded by the ill Genius of the Place. Rocas, who defended this Bastion, and whose obstinate Conceitedness held as long as the Siege, having repulsed the Enemy, and seeing they returned not to the Charge again, came down into the Town, sollowed by the Nobility and Souldiers, who guarded this Post, and left it naked; which the Turks perceiving, attack'd it again, and got on the top of the Walls, and made themselves Masters

Mafters of the inward Trenches; having first cut feveral Christians in pieces. The Besieged, being reduced to their new Fortifications, perfift still in their resistance; but the Turks haying gained the Tops of the Walls, in great Multitudes, fill'd the Ayr with Shouts of Joy and Victory, and possess themselves also of these Works. The Christians, and especially the Freed-men, betake themselves to Flight: Several Gentlemen, and some few Italian Souldiers. who had difengaged themselves from the Fury of the Barbarians, would not dishonour their Birth. nor Countrey, by yielding; and therefore refifted the Barbarians until their last Breath. Rocas, hearing the Noise of this Disorder, and being fufficiently informed of the Occasion, by those flying, ran in great diligence with fuch as he could haftily gather; but feeing himfelf out of a possibility to encounter the Enemies, he placed himself at the Head of his Company; and falling amongst them like a desperate Man, he was stab'd several times, with Palacio, his Brethren, and others his near Relations. Barbarians misused his Body; exercising on it all the Cruelties which Vulgar Ntaures are capable of.

The Conquerors, meeting no Resistance, tumultuously entred the Town; and dividing into two Parties, Marched directly to the Bulwark of Constance; where the Christians still held out, with incredible Valour; where they came upon their Backs: Those that so valorously resisted, knew nothing of the Deseat of their Companions; but sound themselves immediatly invested

by one of these Parties, whom they knew by their Enfigns, and the confused Shouts and Noise of the Souldiers; and Musaferro giving an Assault without, became Master of the Wall. The Christians surrounded on each side, and knowing not on which hand to turn, were all of them put to the Sword. The Forts of D'A. vila and Tripoli incurred the fame Fate. dochio got out from Nicosia by a false Door, with the fad Remains of his Epirots, and fought his Safety by Flight. John Falerio, who commanded a Troop of an hundred Horse, rais'd at the Charge of Francis Caterini, Bishop of Baffo, refolving to fell his Life dear, came up, and charged most desperately the Mahometans, killing all before him; but being overwhelmed by the Multitude, he was overthrown, and lay amongst the dead, covered with Wounds and Blood; Mustapha, having known him, gave him his Life, and difmift him, having first paid his Ranfom. The Bishop of Nicosia, who, during the whole Siege, had affifted the Souldiers and Inhabitants with his Estate and Person, was kill'd in the mixt Multitude. The People still defended themselves in the Streets and narrow Passages, without Officers to Head them, or any kind of Military Skill, according as they were in any capacity of Resistance: But the Infidels foon put to the Sword, and dispersed all those who through Despair opposed their Cruelties; the Fury of these Rarbarians sparing neither Men, Women or Children-

Whatfoever a man may imagine that's horrible and deplorable, comes not near the difmal,

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condition of this unfortunate City, lately fo fightly and flourishing. All parts resounded with Shrieks and Groans. The Women of Quality fled for Refuge into the Churches, proftrate at the feet of the Altars; with doleful Cries imploring Heaven's Compassions. Some drew their Children with them along the Streets: others, on their knees endeavoured to foften by their Prayers and Tears, the hardness of the Barbarians Hearts, and offered themselves to their Swords, to attone for the Death of their innocent Families. 'Tis reported, fome threw themselves down off their Houses to avoid the Brutality of the Infidels; and that others were fo cruel, as to cut their own Daughters Throats, for fear they should lose their Honour with their Liberty: But there was one especially amongst the rest, whose Desperateness and Grief requires a particular mention in this Hiftory.

This Woman, hearing by the Shouts, Shrieks, and other dreadful Noises, wherewith the Town resounded, That the Insidels were become Masters of it, left her House, to know what was become of her Husband, and three of her Children, who had followed him to the Breaches: But seeing the Garrison routed, she recovered her Lodging; where she soon heard they all four perished with their Arms in their Hands, in using their utmost Endeavours to defend their Countrey. This Relation depriving her of her Judgment and Reason, she enters into her Chamber, where she beholds her young Son, who was a Child of perfect Beauty,

the only one left her, and which she loved with a tenderness not to be express'd: This unfortunate Mother, having long held him in her Arms, tells him in a Tone mixt with Despair and Compassion, Shall these inhumane Wretches snatch thee out of my Arms, and make thee their Slave, abusing perhaps thy Body too, because of thy Comelines? In ending which Words, she stuck a Dagger into his Throat, and afterwards kill'd her self at three Stroaks with the same Weapon.

Mustapha, entred into the City, which was full of dead Bodies, and streaming with Blood; where, being come to the Publick Place, he made the Slaughter cease; promising their Lives to fuch as laid down their Arms: Whereupon, the Populacy rendered themselves on discretion. Dandoli, who had retired into the Royal Palace, with feveral others, fent to defire Quarter of him, by a principal Officer, named Constancio: But the Turks having, in the mean time, broke open the Gates, and forced open the Door of that Apartment wherein he retired, massacred him and all his Company. Podocatero defended himself to the last, in the House of his Brother Count Tripoli, who was kill'd two days before in an Affault: He made his Composition, and obtained for himfelf and those that followed him, liberty of dwelling with their Wives and Children in the Town, by paying great Ranfoms, and delivering to Mustapha all the rich Furniture of this Magnificent House: But this perfidious Turk broke his Word, and kept them all Prisoners.

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The Souldiers, diffracted after Booty, fill'd the Town with Marks of their Rapine and Brutishness. The Visier, to shew that Pity did not oblige him to give Life to those who furrendred without Refiftance, and that he only caused Murthering to cease, that he might have the more Captives, made the old People and Children to be fet apart, and led into the Publick Place; where having been thrown one upon another, they were all of them most inhumanely burnt alive. 'Tis thought there were above twenty thousand Persons put to the Sword after the Town was taken; whose Death, altho' cruel, was envied of those who survived them, only to bewail in Captivity the miferable Ruine of their Countrey. They were feen fome dayes after in the Fields, weak and languishing, fastened in great Companies to long and heavy Chains, lying on the ground like fo many irrational Creatures. The Lamentations and Bewailings of the Women and Children, were vet more irksom to the Husbands and others, than the loss of their own Liberty; but they often faw themselves separated from each other, without hope of ever meeting again; which made many pine away with Grief. The Infidels carried off twenty thousand Captives from feveral parts of the Isle, not reckoning those which they made in Nicosia, who were all fold into Syria and Cilicia. Eight days was the City plundring, and transporting the Booty: But a Couragious Cypriot-Woman fnatch'd this Prey out of the hands of Mustapha. He had laden the two greatest Vessels of the Ottoman Fleet

Fleet with Plate and other valuable Spoyls: He also embark'd on the same Vessels several of the chiefest Gentry, comely Children, and beautiful Women, with which he intended to honour his Return to Constantinople, and make a Present to the Grand Signior. Whilst these Veffels were lading, which lay near one another, and staid only for a good Wind, to set Sayl; this generous Matron, preferring Death above a cruel Servitude, descended into the Ships Hold, and couragiously put Fire to the Powder; the Flame whereof, communicating it felf immediatly to the other Vessel, they were soon both confumed, with all their Lading; there escaping only some Sea-men who swam to Shoar.

After the entire Defolation of Nicosia, the Cypriots who were withdrawn into the Mountains, under the Conduct of Scipio Carassa & Paul Synclitici, who had often surprized and defeated the Infidels in the Fields; now by the Advice of their Principals, sent to demand Composition, and surrendred themselves to the Viser, with

affurance of their Lives.

There had been put a great Garrison of Italians and Freed-Men into Cerines; which the Neighbourhood of Cilicia rendred important; the taking of which, was not over-easie, by reason of the difficulty in bringing Cannon. This Place had been heretofore fortify'd, and made samous by the brave Resistance of Queen Charlotte; whom James her Bastard-Brother, had therein long besieged: But John Maria Mudacio, who was the Governor, dismayed at the

the Difaster of the Nicosians, basely set open the Gates to the Bassa of Cilicia. Mustapha fortify'd the Place, difarm'd the Inhabitans, put Commanders of his own into Baffo, Limifo and Salines, left a moderate Garrison in Nicosia: the Government of which, he committed to Giaferro; and parted the Seventeenth Day of September with his whole Army, to invest Famagusta. He had fent a Slave before, whom he commanded to prefent to the Officers of the Place Dandoli's Head, without faying any thing more; thinking to affright them by fo terrible an Object, and oblige them to a Surrender: But they shewed little Fear at the Spectacle; and respecting the Death of Dandoli, as an inconfiderable Loss in comparison of their Capital City; of which this imprudent Governor was the Author: They buried his Head, and prepared themselves to revenge the Death of their Companions. The Visier made his Naval Army advance at the fame time as he drew near the Place, on the Western side; thinking to difmay them, being invested both by Land and Sea. He caused it to be summoned, and endeavoured to perswade the Inhabitants 'twas better for them to try his Mercy, than oppose his Arms; but these Promises and Threats making no Impression on their Minds, buoyed up with confidence in the Experience of their Governor, in the Strength of the Place, and its Garrison; Mustapha contenting himself with this Trial of them, put his Troops into Winter-Quarters. Thus

Thus did the Infidels advance their Conquests in this Campaign, whilst the Confederate-Fleets. divided amongst themselves for Superiority, and too weak to fuccour the Cypriots, made flow Preparations for their Deliverance. Their Commanders having left Candia, the Seventeenth day of September, touched the same night at a Place called The Red Castle, which lay in the mid way between Candia and the Isle of Cyprus. Zani cast Anchor a little above the Town, and Colonni stopt at Calmat, where Doria also came and cast Anchor, altho' he affirm'd this Road was dangerous. He put out to Sea at Midnight. without Notice to Colonni beforehand, and fent him word at parting, that he foresaw a Storm arifing, and that he would fayl towards Italy, if the Wind encreased. This Proceeding offending Colonni, confirm'd the Venetians Suspitions; who loudly complain'd of the Infincerity of this Ge noese. Setting Sayl the next Morn at Break of Day, they were informed by Lewis Bembo, who was fent out to learn the Enemies Proceedings, that Nicosia was taken, and all the rest of the Island, excepting Famagusta, from the Relation of some Rhodians which he met in a Vessel laden with part of the Booty of the Island. This fad News obliged Doria to return, and joyn Colonni; with whom were already Zani, and the Venetian Officers, to consult what they were to do in fo fad an Occasion. Zani had already held a Council; in which Palavicinus and Cello were not for going to the Succour of Cyprus; and Canali, fince the taking of Nicofia, was likewise of the same Opinion. Venoccio, Quirini, and

and Duodi, who commanded the Galeasses, and Troni, were for going directly to the Infidels. now grown careless, and overcharged with Prisoners and Booty. Most of them which were Assembled in Colonni's Galley, were for returning to Candia; and Zani also seem'd to approve of this Opinion by his Silence. Matters being in this state, 'twas concluded to attack by the way the City of Chalcis in the Isle of Negropont, or some other Place easie to be taken. Noise and Confusion hindred a precise Determination; wherefore each of them, according as his Fancy guided him, weighed Anchor. and parted without Order. The Veffels and Galleys dispersed by bad Weather, met not till they came to Candia; and the Tempest, by good Fortune, threw the Generals on the Isle of Scarpanto. They met on Board of Zani, where Doria declared to them, That finding he could do them no Service, and the Inconveniency of the feafon might too long detain him, he was refolved to conduct the King of Spain's Fleet into Sicily. Zani, fearing left the Infidels, hearing of their leaving Castel Rugio, or Ked Castle, and their not daring to attempt the Relief of Cyprus, should follow them as Fugitives; earnestly entreated Doria not to for fake the Catholick King's Allies in fo great a Danger; affuring him, he might still retire at the Term prescribed. Colonni prayed him in like manner, and shewed him, his Departure would fenfibly offend the Venetians, and embroyl them with King Philip. But Doria remained firm; replying, He need not be taught in what manner to mannage the King of Spain's

Spain's Interests. Colonni answered, He knew well in what hands his Catholick Majesty had put his Fleet. As to that, answered Doria, I shall make no Answer. To which, replied Colonni, Were I ordered to obey any one, I should not behave my self as you do; wherefore I think you ought to have a deferent form. Whereunto Doria answered, That the King of Spain had not commanded him to obey any Body, nor fight but under the Orders of the General which the Pope had nominated. Then Colomi drew out the Letters he received from the King of Spain, and read them openly; telling Doria, If he had any contrary to his, he should shew them for his Justification. Doria refused to give an Account of his Conduct and Extent of Power to any but his Sovereign, from whom he re ceived it; and leaving the Council, hoysted up Sayl alfoon as he came on Board his Galley: Yet he thought it his Duty to falute the General of the Venetian Fleet, who was expeded at Candia; which having done, he brought his Galleys to Sicily; whence he afterwards in mediatly parted, accompanied only with two Galleys, going directly to the King of Spain. His Obstinacy doubled the Venetians Suspicions; who penetrating into the King of Spain's fecter Defigns, eafily judged how he intended to fur cour them; and the unkind Usage they found afterwards, gave them fo great a Mistrust, that this Difunion occasioned all the Mischiefs which happened to Christendom.

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Colonni and Zani, having been furpriz'd by a Tempest, reached the last to Candia; being obliged to leave in their way the greatest part

of their Ships, which were not in fo good Equipage to make much hafte; fome of which not being able to bear up against the ill Weather, were forced on shoar. These two Generals, not thinking themselves safe at Candia, as fearing the Infidels might make after them; launched thence, to the Isle of Corfou, great diligence; leaving Palavicinus to wait for the rest of the Fleet, and to endeavour the fending some Affistance to Famagusta. Quirini was ordered to guard the Coatts of Candia. with twenty five Galleys; and the Veffels behind being come up to Palavicinus, he joyned the Fleet at Corfou. Had the Turks followed them, the Christians would have been infallibly loft; but Piali was gone to Famagusta, after the taking of Nicofia; thinking to haften the Surrender of the Place, difmayed by feeing it felf attack'd both by Sea and Land. He had Notice brought him in the mean time, That the Christians came with full Sayl to the Asfistance of Famagusta: Which News oblig'd him to land his Slaves and Booty; and this unlading put all his Souldiers into Disorder. Assoon as he had re affured them, he made out to Sea, and prepared for a Fight. Mustapha, on his fide, kept his Troops in breath, ready to engage, if need required: But they both a while after learnt, the Christians were withdrawn to Candia. They triumphed at this Retreat, as at a Signal Victory; uttering a thousand Shouts of Joy, and conveying on Board again their Booty, they fayled for Rhodes. Piali endeavoured to pursue the Confederare-Army with an hun-K 2

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dred chosen Galleys; but Heaven took pity on the Christian-Fleet; there arising a contrary Wind, which blew them into their Ports; and he sayled on the first fair Wind to Constantinaple.

'Tis faid, the Grand Signior gave him but a bad Reception, and reproach'd him with a great deal of sharpness, that through his Fault the Christian-Fleet escaped an entire Overthrow.

Colonni and Palavicinus left Zani in the Isle of Corfou, and gave themselves over for lost in their Return from Candia. Colonni's Galley having gained the Gulph of Catarro, by force of Oars, was fmitten with a Blast of Lightning, which burnt her entirely; the Men and Cannon be ing faved with much difficulty. Colonni, going on Board another Galley, which was brought him from the leffer Port of Hiron, af foon as the Sea grew calm, was fet upon byanother Storm, and run on shoar a little above Ragusia, yet without any loss of his Men. He past over the Night under the shelter of a Rock, using the best Precaution he was able; but had the Turks been informed of this Difafter, he had certainly perished. He caused Horks to be brought from Ragulia, on which he parted the next Morning, before Break of Day, and came to this Town at the fame time wherein Palavicinus, who was likewise surprized in the same Storm, arrived. Palavicinus parted thence for Venice, and Columni for Rome; having tafted both good and bad Fortune, and happily efcaped both Shipwrack and Fire. The

The Turkish Garrison of Castelnovo, a Place fituated on the opposite Coast to that of Cataro, feized, through the Carelefness of the Officers. on two Venetian Galleys, which were left for the fecuring the Town, and Gulph of the fame The Turks being become by this Advantage, Masters of the Gulph, set out certain Vessels, with which they pillaged the Venetian Countrevs, and held Cataro block'd up; fo that they began to fuffer under the want of Provifions. The Republick fent four other Galleys, commanded by Hermolaus Tripolus, for the prefervation of her Allies; which repress'd the Infolence of these Barbarians, and brought again Plenty to Cataro: But the Plague being in three of these Vessels, left for the Security of the Countrey, the Diftemper raged fo violently, that it carried away most of the Souldiers and Sea-men. A great Ship, laden with Money, Cloaths, and other Necessaries for the Fleet, having been cast into the Gulph of Cataro, by a contrary Wind, found her felf near Castelnovo; the Cannon of the Place, having forced her to the other Shoar, to land her Men; the Turks perceiving there was no Fraud in the Fear she shewed, attack'd her in four Barks; which they brought back laden with Booty. Two other Galleys, commanded by Francis Prioli and Angelus Toriano, were ordered by their General to get Knowledge of the Inc-They fell on five Ottoman Galleys; which Toriano no fooner perceived, but he fied in all haste: But Prioli, seeing himself too far engaged, to use the same Means, exhorted his Men to

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to perish, rather than furrender themselves with their Arms in their hands, to the Mercy of these Barbarians; wherefore, making all the Sayl he could towards them, he fell in among the thickest of them, and fighting like define rate People, was himself flain, with most of his Men; but fold his loss at a dear Rate to the Infidels. The Turkish Horse, at the same time made great Inroads in Dalmatia, and forced all the Countrey-people to retire to Places of Strength, having wasted and spoiled all their Harvests. Had these Disgraces happened to the Venetians at the beginning of the War, they might have comforted themselves by the hops they had in their Naval Forces; but feeing Nicofia already loft, and the whole Island in a manner swallowed up, their Commanders conftrained to quit the Seas, and eighteen Galleys destroyed and taken in different and vexatious Occasions; they were the more sensible of these Calamities, by having flattered themselves with the Pope's and King of Spain's Affiftance; whereby they questioned not but to be able to drive the Barbarians from Cyprus, and defeat them in a Naval Engagement. This Confidence gave occasion to a false Report, which ran touching these pretended Advantages, of which they were fo firmly perswaded at Venice, that the Senate imparted this great News to Pins V. and the rest of the Confederates; but they be came afterwards ashamed and forrowful for their fond Credulity.

The Venetians, disheartned by these Misfortunes, knew not where to betake themselves, the

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nor what to do. They faw a formidable Army, ready to enter on their Country, and scarcely had any more Hope in the Spanish Affistance; whose Slowness was no less suspected, than the Artifice of him who commanded their Navy: All Italy being difmayed at the Christians Misfortunes, and the Progress of so formidable an Enemy, reproached Doria with the fecret Joy he felt from the Perplexity and Weakening of the Venetian State: But they themselves were no less blamed, for taking so little Care to preferve a Kingdom exceedingly threatened; in not fending Forces fufficient, nor choosing a Governor capable to oppose the Enterprizes of an open Enemy. They were also blamed, for having put the Command of their Fleet into the Hands of a Person, wholly unworthy this great Trust; especially considering, this Navy was their only Confidence. Complaints were made against the corrupt Dealings of those who were to furnish the Army with Victuals and Ammunition; and the contagious Diftemper, which fwept away fo many Thousands, was attributed to the bad Provisions wherewith the Victualers had supplied the Fleet. The Strangers which were engaged in the Service of the Republick, murmured at the Pride of the Venetian Officers; who used them with the same Difrespect, as if they had been their Slaves. Twas publickly discoursed, That this Severity disgusted their Friends and Allies; and that they would be constrained at length, for want of Men, to recal fuch as were banished, and change corporal Penalties into feveral Years Service

vice in the Wars; and to make their Criminals, Souldiers or Sea-men, according to the greatness of the Punishment they deserved. These Speeches being come to the Ears of the Senate. they thought themselves bound to give a great Example of their fevere Justice; and make known to Europe, That whatfoever Power a Citizen might be entrusted with, and Command he might have in the Armies, he is no less accountable for his Behaviour, and submitted to the Censure of the meanest Subjects of the State: 'Twas resolved on then to set upa Tribunal against those who had the last Year the chief Administration of Affairs committed to them. There were three Commissioners appointed by the Senate, to examine the Guilty, John Mocenigo, Federio Valeresio, and Nicholas Contareni, who dying immediatly after his Electi. on, Gasper Raynerus was chosen into his Place. These three Magistrates began with the General Zani, calling him to answer the Matters laid to his Charge. But he being already instructed with the bad Offices Fame had done him, and forefeeing the Storm ready to fall on his Head, was no fooner at Corfou, but he fupplicated the Senate to grant him his Discharge, and fend another in his Place. The Senate deliberated not a Moment in choosing Sebastien Venieri in his stead; tho' he was not then at Venice; but his Services spake in his Favour, and all the World was willing to do him this Right. He coming from gaining Supoto in Dalmatia, readily took on him the Defence of the Isle of Cyprus (an Employ which no body dared to accept)

accept) altho' his Age of Seventy Years might have been admitted as a just Plea, to excuse him from fo difficult and dangerous a Commission. He was always of opinion, fince the Lofs of Nicofia, to carry all possible Succours to fave the rest of the Isle; arguing with such Earnestness and Vigour, as startled the young People. Augustin Barbarigo, a Person to whose Wisdom and Experience several important Affairs had been committed, was joyned as a Partner to this Generous Commander; with Order to command the Naval Army, in case Venieri should land to the Succour of Cyprus. The new Commissioners fent an Officer with Barbarigo, for Zani, to bring him Prisoner to Venice; thinking, such an Act of Justice would terrifie those who found themselves guilty; and shew all Italy the Severity with which were maintained the Republick's Laws. Zani was accused for suffering the Souldiers to live irregularly, and without Discipline; to have preferr'd his Countrymen in all Offices and Employs, and authorizing their Infolencies against the Confederates; to have abused his Authority in Matters of his own particular Interest; and not to have upheld the Honour of his Dignity with the Courage and Prudence necessary for a General; and which was worst of all, That he had not followed the Senate's Orders, which required his Succouring of Cyprus; and forced the two Providers to follow his Sentiment, altho' they were of a contrary Opinion. John Legio, Provider of Dalmatia, was likewise apprehended, at the Suit of Justiniani, deputed to take Cognisance

of the Affairs of this Province. Julius Savoriani also prosecuted Legio, and obtained of the Tri. umvirs, that the Accused should be kept close Prifoner, during the time Informations were to be brought against him. He was charged with passing whole Days and Nights at Play and Debaucheries, and making himself by these means, mean and contemptible to the Enemy; for having treated the Allies with great Roughness, and not only diverting the publick Stock to private Uses, but exacting on the Inhabitants belonging to the Republick's Cities; for delivering out Provisions at an excessive Rate, and furnishing the Army with Stuffs and Cloaths in fuch a manner, as favoured more of the Merchant, than Officer of War; for having, through his Ignorance and Vanity, hindred Savoriani from acting for the good of the Province; and causing, by his ill management, feveral other Dammages. Publick was startled to see two of their Principal Magistrates lie in the Prisons at Venice; and twas verily thought they had lost their Lives, had they been brought to Tryal during the Heat of the New Tribunal: But their Friends and Kindred rais'd up fo many Difficulties in the Proceedings against them, that the Commission of their Judges, which could not hold above a Year, expired before they could be Sentenced. These Affairs waxing fost with the Time, the Knowledge of them was remitted to the Colledge of Forty; where the Favour and Employes of the Accused, obtained both their Absolutions, tho' there were too many

many Proofs against Legio. And thus did this Inquisition, which appear'd at first so rigorous and dreadful, occasion more Fear than Hurt. Zani died in Prison with Shame and Grief, before his Sentence was given. He was a Person better versed in Affairs at Court, than in Feats of War. His Father, at his Death left him no Estate, so that he was forced to shift for his Living: Voyaging into Syria, when he was very young, he ferved as a Factor there; and after a long time, traffick'd for himfelf; and return'd to Venice, with fo great an Estate, that he was rank'd with the principal Citizens. He afterwards was admitted into the Management of publick Affairs; by which means, he procured fo many Friends, that he was immedily employed in the greatest Offices of the State. He was a Candidate in the last Election of a Doge, with Mocenigo, who carried it from him, only by the Credit of his Family, which was more powerful and numerous than that of Zani. He was afterwards chosen General of the Venetian-Fleet; an Office of absolute Authority out of Venice; but he wanted both Courage and Wisdom to support the Honour and Weight of this Burden.

The Pope, extreamly afflicted, fince Colonni's Return, with the Mifery of Christendom, applied himself more than ever, to find the Means of succouring the Republick; and doubled his Entreaties with the King of Spain, to make him enter into the League, which he had already projected. This Affair was long agitated in the Senate; wherein such as were disgusted

difgusted at the Proposals of a second Alliance with Spain, by the Vexations the first had given them, strengthened their Opinions with the last Words of one their principal Senators. This Magistrate, Venerable by his great Age. was confulted lying on his Death-Bed, touching the Course to be taken when the War was first Tell, fayes he, the Senators from me, declared. that they had best to comply with the Grand Signior's Will, and make Peace by any means with him; or if they are for shewing themselves brave, and righting their Cause by a War, let them make no Alliance with the Spaniards; but begin by putting a strong Garrison into the Isle of Cyprus, and hasten to meet the Infidels with their own Forces: 'Tis certain the Pope will never abandon them; and that the King of Spain, to acquire the Reputation of a Prince, zealous for his Religion, cannot lie idle, and see them fight, but will be the more ready to come to our Assistance, by how much he believes we can make a shift without him; and then the Senate, being free from the Engagements of a Treaty, may take such Measures as best please them. Celves.

Altho' this Discourse moved several of the Senate, yet the Generality were for a contrary Resolution. They imagined a disadvantageous Peace with the Insidels, would draw on them the Indignation and Hatred of all Christendom: And making themselves thus contemptible to the Ministers of the Port, they would start continually new Pretences, and at length demand what sever Places they yet held in Greece. This Consideration, being strengthened by vehement Exhortations

tations from the Pope, made them conclude on a

League.

The King of Spain's Council was no less perplexed on this Matter than the Senate: Some of its Ministers were of Opinion not to enter into a League against the Ottoman Empire; situated, as to their regard, at the other End of the World: That 'twere better for them to preserve their own Conquests, than attempt new ones in a Countrey, the Acquisition of which, cannot compensate the Cost: That, if they were resolved to extend their Dominions, they had better carry the War into Africa, whilft the Turks made it against the Venetians; and at the same time chastise the Algierines, for pillaging their Subjects: That, if the King of Spain enters into the League, he must furnish the Republick with the greatest part of his Troops, without any expectation of Profit from fo confiderable a Charge and Trouble: That, the Venetians inconstant in their Resolutions, and ruin'd by the Charge of their Fleet, would basely for sake their Confederates in the heat of the War, as they had already feveral times done. They added, 'twas dangerous to fend all their Naval Forces to the furthest part of the Mediterranean, in a time when the Insurrection of the Mores was not wholly quieted; and those of the Low Countreys every day encreased; and that the Refentment of Germany, and the under-hand Practices of the French with the Prince of Orange, were equally to be feared. Thus did they reason, whose Views reached no farther than Spain: But others, whose Politicks were

were larger, affirm'd, That if the Republick fell for want of Support, under the weight of the War. twould be infallibly carried next into Spain; & the Port had already determin'd the execution of this Project: That, if the Venetians were strong enough to repulse the Infidels, 'twas of absolute necessity, for his Catholick Majesty to bear a part in this glorious Advantage; and if the Republick should be constrained, by a Defeat, to accommodate her felf on shameful Conditions, the King of Spain would be reproach'd for betraying Christendom, by refusing to enter into the League: That the Turks could in a dayes time pals over from Epirus to Ottranto, and land in Italy more Forces than could be brought against them, were the Venetians put out of a Capacity to contribute to the common Defence: That France and Germany were not to be feared in this present Conjuncture; those Princes not daring to undertake against a Sovereign League with the Republick and Pope, who dispose of all Italy; and for which, all Christian States have a Respect and Veneration: That this was a fit Occasion, wherein to give Marks of a true Zeal for the Interest of Religion: That there was no need of being at any great Charge, feeing his Holiness permitted a Tax to be laid on the Clergy, which would furnish a Stock sufficient to equip and keep up a good Fleet: And that, in fine, Whether the Venetians would faithfully observe the Treaty, or make Peace on disho-Conditions, his Catholick Majesty nourable would be advantaged and honoured by this Confederacy. Altho' Philip had Piety enough

to be sensible of these Reasons, yet was he more swayed to savour the League, by the Fruit he hoped to reap from this War, He caused the Pope's Nuncio to be sent for, and assured him, That notwithstanding the Revolutions in his Dominions, which might fairly excuse him from entring into the League, and equipping a Fleet for the Levant, he would prefer the publick, before his own private Interest, and joyfully second the Pope's Intentions, as a Mark of the Respect he had for him. He sent at the same time Orders to the Cardinals, Granvil and Pacheco; as likewise to his Ambassador at Rome, to conclude the Treaty of Alliance with the Venetians, on such Conditions as his Holiness

would please to make.

The Venetian-Ambassador, having already received the fame Power, the Negotiation of the League began. The Pope committed the Management of this Affair to fix Cardinals; whom he caused, together with the Ambassadors of Spain and Venice, to come before him, and made them a Discourse full of Sentiments, proceeding from the Tenderness of a Father, afflicted with the Misfortunes of his Children. He began, by shewing them, The Anger of Heaven could not be turned away, but by Fasting and Prayer, and Re-establishment of the Ancient Discipline of the Church; and explained himself in such affectionate Terms, as drew Tears from their Eyes. He afterwards particularized all the Diforders of the Church, and as their Chastisement, the fore mentioned Calamities, wherewith Christendom was afflicted:

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And having praifed the good Qualities of these Prelates, of which this Assembly consisted, he exhorted both them, and the Ambassadors, to endeavour with all Sincerity, the finishing of this important Work; recommending to them, amongst other things, the Re-union of the Confederates Affections, which he esteemed of far greater Importance in this War, than the Conjunction of their Arms. He added, They could not too foon put themselves into a Condition to retake the Isle of Cyprus; this Post being necessary for the Execution of several Enterprizes; and even for the Conquest of Ferusa. lem, and other Places, Confecrated by the Bleffed Prefence of our Saviour, and Operation of the principal Mysteries of our Salvation. In fine, this Venerable old Gentleman offered to go in Person in this Expedition, without any regard to his Age and Infirmities, should this be deem'd necessary for the common Good. This Affembly, having rendered their most humble Thanks to his Holiness, Cardinal Granvil defired the Conditions of the Treaty; which the Pope promifed to fend them the next Morning. The Cardinals and Ambassadors, having conferred a good while on the Means, whereby to repulse and attack the Infidels, broke up in a perfect Intelligence.

This Treaty was very easie to be concluded in appearance; but at bottom was full of Difficulties and Obstacles. That which suited well with the Venetian Interest, disagreed with those of the Spaniards; who fearing the encrease of the Turk, s Force in Greece and Illyria, yet more

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passionately wished the diminution of the Venetian Power in Italy. They had in this respect, a less Desire to invade, than to defend; and were rather for drawing the War out at length. than ending it by a Victory. The Republick, on the contary, used all their endeavours to make a fpeedy Decision of it; as fearing the exhausting of their Treasure. The Allied Towns were wearied with fending Money and Sea-men: and the Fields, for want of Tillage, already lay waste. Such opposite Interests produced every day fuch great Difficulties, that the Negotiation was feveral times breaking off, had not the Pope, fometimes intreating one, and threatning another, kept up the Conferences by his Patience and Constancy. When they came to Agreement on any Articles, they fell out about other Incidents; and it was determin'd, for avoiding the Consequences, to send continually Copies of the Treaty to the King of Spain and Senate, and expect their Orders; and in the mean time, publish the Conclusion of the League. The Spaniards dared not to oppose this last Article, altho' they knew very well, that fuch a Report might alarm the Infidels, and oblige them to make Peace on advantageous Conditions to the Venetians.

The Senate, having examin'd the Articles of the Treaty, found some of them prejudicial to their Interests, and blamed Soriani for not oppoling with more rigor the Spaniard's Pretentions: But because he was thought to lean too much to the making of a League and War; they fent him John Sorantro, as an Adjutant; who

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immediatly arrived at Rome: He was a rough fort of a man, positive and ignorant in Business; whose Carriage so far displeased the Pope, that he had like to have fent him out of Rome, had he not feared Soriani might fuffer for it; for whom his Holiness had a particular Esteem: And in effect, he was a Person of great Prudence and fingular Integrity, and well Icen for-a Venetian in Matters of Religion, fit for the Employ he exercised, as well for be Fidelity, as Experience. Sorantro was no fooner fetled at Rome, but he grew weary with the importunate Demands of Cardinal Granvil, and other Ministers of that Faction. Soriani pretended himself indisposed, to excuse himself from these Conferences; and this Affair grew fo troublesom, that the Commissioners, setted to regulate it, began to despair of ending it: Yet the Pope, discouraged by no Difficulty, firmounted all these Obstacles, and accommoda ted all things, but only one particular Artick The Spanlards pretended, the King, their Ma ster, should appoint the Generalissimo of the Confederate Army; forafmuch as his Catholick Ma jesty contributed chiefly to the Charge of the War; and the Venetians would by no means yield to this. Pins V. was for Don John of At stria's being revested with this Character, be cause he had the Honour to be Philip the Seconds Brother: But the Spaniards, who were refored to exclude Colonni from his Office, demanded, That Don John might be impowered to name? Lieutenant General to command in his ablence; defigning to fecure this fecond Place to Doris,

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or else to Lewis Requiescens, Brother to Zuniga. The Venetians had a horrid Repugnance to this: but feeing the Pope's Authority interposed, they thought their Interests could not be better managed than in his Hands: Whereupon Pins declared, Don John should command the Army, when there in Person; but would hearken to no Proposition touching the choice of him, who was to command in his absence; seeing this Right appertained to the Sovereign Prelate. and Zuniga refused this Condition; saying, twas to be communicated to the King, their Mafter. The Pope, who was very jealous of his Authority, dispatch'd at the same time, a Courier into Spain: He wrote thereon to Philip in Terms so pathetick and rational, that this Prince fent an Order to his Ministers, to condude the Treaty: And to shew that he would be concerned in the nomination of the Person which was to command the Fleet in Don John's Absence, he proposed Mark Anthony Colonni, together with Requiescens and Doria; and thus preserv'd the Pope's good Opinion.

This Prelate was so vigorous and firm in what he believed to be equitable, especially when the Honour of the See was concerned, that he would not buckle to the greatest Sovereign in Europe, to maintain its Interests. He thanked King Philip for the Deserence he paid him, and gave Don John the Title of Generalifimo; and to Colonni, the same extent of Power in his Absence. Philibert Emanuel, Duke of Savoy, was proposed to command the Christian Army; which the Venetians much desired; and

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the Pope had no less an esteem of his Capacity; but besides that, this Prince esteem'd it of dan gerous consequence to leave his Estates, whence his Father had been driven, and of which he came now from possessing himself. The Spanie ards could not approve that a Sovereign Prince whose Head was full of great Projects, should have committed to him such a Power. They raised a new Difficulty on the Design they had on Africa; maintaining, the League was not on-Iy made against the Turk, but against all the Mahometan People. The Cardinals affembled on this Affair, could not forbear finiling at the Pretention, and shewed the Spaniards, That the King of Persia was so far from being considered as an Enemy, by reason of his Religion, that he ought to be earnestly solicited to enterinto the Confederacy: That the Christian Prince would joyn themselves to little purpose, if the War were carried any where but to Greece, and on the Grand Signior's Countreys. The Spaniards refused again to fign the Treaty, unless therein were comprehended the Conquest of the Cities of Tripoly, Tunis, and Algier; alledge ing, That without this Clause, the People would never be brought to confent to the levying of those Taxes which were necessary for the Entertainment of their Fleet. They would also have a Promise, the Infidels should not be atrack'd, but the Christians should keep them. felves on the defensive part; foreseeing the 01toman-Army would be far stronger than the Confederates; and the Venetians granted this last Article, as having discovered the Meaning of thefe these Demands. The Pope being tired with the length of these Contests, sent Pompey Colonni into Spain, a Person of large Abilities, charged with Packets and Instructions; and who was moreover ordered to lay open to Philip, that his Ministers spoyled the Fruit of his good Intentions by the aversion which they manifestly discovered against the Republick. Colonni acquitted himself so well of his Holines's Orders, that the King of Spain ordered his Ambassador to pass over all these Difficulties, and conclude the fo often mentioned Treaty. 'Twas commonly reported, the Pope acquainted this Prince with the Venetians treating with the Port, making use of the Fame of this League to better their Composition; which was true enough; for they had fent to Constantinople, and secretly negotiated with the Prime Visier.

In fine, all Matters being regulated, the Pope intended to folemnize, before the Foreign Ambaffadors, the Confederacy between the See, the King of Spain, and the Venetians. He gave Notice of this to the Ministers of the Allies, defiring them to meet him at the Vatican; where he celebrated Mass; having made them first sign the Treaty. But before this, Cardinal Granvil being come, together with the Spanish Ambassador, he rose up, and declared the King, his Master, was not in a readiness to execute this Year what he promised in his Name: That the Season was too far advanced to work at the Preparatives of a Fleet: He afterwards demanded, that the Venetians, who had feveral Veffels ready to put to Sea, should furnish his

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Casholick-Majesty with them, they receiving Souldiers from him, and Money for all the Charges of the Campaign. 'Twas agreed on in the first Conferences, That in expecting the Conclusion of the Treaty, all possible Preparations should be made for the War, to prevent the los of Time: So that the Venetian Ministers, enraged at this unexpected Remora, detesting a Return of this Nature, withdrew to confer together, and brought Answer, They intended to advertife the Senate of the inexecution of the Treaty. This Proceeding touched the Pope to the quick; and tho' he was prepared to overcome by his Patience whatfoever might oppose this good Work, he lost all respect for Cardinal Granvil, and drove him away from his Prefence; ha ving first told him with great sharpness, That he saw he made it his Business to ruine the Affairs of Christendom. He afterwards comforted the Venetians, and enjoyned them to affure the Sigmory from him, that he would fo order the Matter, that the King of Spain should religiously observe the Treaty.

Affoon as it was known at Venice, what palfed at Rome, Mosenigo, who was then Doge, and the principal Magistrates, who had been ever of opinion to avert this Storm by an Accommodation, fell outragiously on the Spaniards, calling them Cheats, and perfidious People; and changed the Design of taking Arms, into that of concluding a Peace; for which there happened a favourable Occasion: Mark Antony Barbaro, their Ambassador at Constantinople, being confined to his House, since the Declaration

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of War, was not strictly guarded; who, assoon as he understood the loss of Nicosia, sought all Means to accommodate the Republick with the Port, feeing no other Remedy to fo vexatious a Difaster, nor a better way to recover his Li-All the Turks trading in Venice, were imprisoned, affoon as 'twas known there, how the Republick's Ambassador was used at Constantinople. Amuti, an Envoy from the Grand Signior into France, passing then through Venice, was also stopt, and more carefully kept than other Prisoners. Barbaro, introducing himself into the Acquaintance of a Jewish Physician, named Solyman, who had frequent Access to the Prime Visier, by means of his Profession; mentioned to him a Proposal of treating with this Minister, touching the Exchange of Captives; and to try whether he was any ways inclinable to a Peace. Solymon made this Attempt, not wholly without Success; and entreated Mahomet to fend fome body, as from his part, to Venice, which he willingly confented to; for he was uone of the worst of the Venetian's Enemies. This Envoy, being charged with Letters from Barbaro to the Senate, arrived just at Venice, when the News came there of a fresh Refusal, which the Spaniards made to put to Sea the next Spring. The Council of Ten, which consists only of Magistrates, of a consummate Experience, and whose Authority absolutely decides either War or Peace; would not communicate this Affair to the Senate. They chose James Ragozzone, a prudent and active Person, who having long traded into Turky, knew well L 4

the Ayr and Manner of the Turkish Dealings, to go and negotiate this Exchange; but with secret Instructions to conclude an Accommodation, on the Conditions which Barbaro and he should judge least incommodious to the Republick.

This Voyage disquieted Pius V. who mistrust. ed this Business to be a Cloak to a real Nego. tiation of Peace. Alarm'd by these Suspicions he fent for Cardinal Commendon, in whom he reposed an entire Confidence. His Holinels knew this Prelate's Zeal to Religion, and that his Vertue and Sincerity were proof against all The Pope entertained Interests and Passion. Commendon in the Garden of the Vatican, with the deplorable State of the Christian's Affairs; fighing unfeignedly at the Relation of the Misfortunes with which they were threatened; and demanded of him, what means should be used to hinder the Venetians from an hasty Accomodation with the Grand Signior: For no body, feeing the Indifferency of the Ministers, which were to make the League, but would conclude it past effect. Commendon exhorted his Holine's to try all ways to break off these Practiles, and counfelled him to fend Mark Antony Colonni to the Republick, whose Dexterity and Earnestness might be more likely to prevail with the Venetians to continue the War, by his losing the Lieutenancy in the Christian-Army.

The Pope never shewed so much Heat in all this important Affair, as he did in putting in practice this good Advice: For assoon as Commendon had taken leave of him, he sent for

Colonni

Colonni, and ordered him to go in person, to encourage the Venetians, disheartened by the Difadvantages they received the last Year, and difgusted by the disingenuous Dealings of the Spaniards. His Holiness shewed him, 'twas to be feared, left the Mistrust they had of their Allies, and of themselves, should force them on unjust Measures: He enjoyned him to use all his Industry to conclude the League, and vigoroully fet about it, notwithstanding all the Difficulties, which appear'd infurmountable; affuring him, God would bless this Enterprize, and carry it on by ways incomprehenfible to humane Reason; all things being easie to those who put their Trust in him. Colonni took Post for Venice; where he was received both in publick and private, with great Honour and Welcome; his new Dignity encreasing the Esteem and Respect the Venetians had for him: But the Chief Senators, who had alwayes an Aversion for the War, received him with great Coldness: Yet they knew themselves obliged to honour him, and use fome Compliance to a Person, whose Merit rendered him dear to the Sovereign Prelate; and who moreover was to share with Don John in the Conduct of the Army, and command it alone in this Prince's Absence. Colonni, embellisht not his Harangue which he made in full Senate, with the vain Ornaments of a fruitless Eloquence, but by easie and natural Expressions, he endeavoured to perswade his Auditors to embrace what was necessary. He began by praising the Pope's ardent Zeal, whose Interest was no other than the Preservation of the

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the Republick; who was to be respected as the only Sovereign that could keep the Spaniards in their Engagements, and chaftise them on the Breach of their Words: That his Holines's kept them in his Dependance, by the permission granted (after feveral Refusals) to his Catholick Majesty to levy an extraordinary Tenth part on the Revenue of the Clergy of his Eflates; which Money is to be only employed in affifting the Signiory: That he defign'd the Church's whole Revenue to this purpose; and would besides supply them with Souldiers, Victuals, and Ammunition: That they might load their Ships with Grain in the Provinces of the Marche, and Romagna; and their Officers lift Souldiers on the Ecclefiaftical State: his Holine's was about fending, at his own Charge, three thousand Foot into Dalmatia, for the fecuring the Frontiers, till the Arrival of the Naval Army on the Coasts of the Morea: That he granted them the last Tax, laid on the Clergy in their Dominions, which they demanded; and that they might moreover expect from his Holiness, all the good Offices the common Father of Christians is capable of; who finds himself no less engaged, by the Duties of his Place, than the Affection he bears the Republick: That he would leave no Means unattempted to engage the Emperour, and the rest of the German Princes in the League: That he would also earuestly solicit the Poles, who are so strong in Cavalry, and all other Christian Potentates, to whom he would immediatly fend Legates: That the Spaniards, in whose respect the Sena-

ters Minds were to be mollify'd, were in some fort excufable; they not being chargeable for all the Faults in the last Armado: That there was a Mistake in the King of Spain's Apprehensions of the Pope's Intentions, and the Orders of his Catholick Majesty were not perhaps well underflood: That Philip the Second, does not refuse to execute the Treaty, but requires Shipping, not having Galleys sufficient; nor them in fo good a Condition at this time, to put to That he obliges himself to re-imburse all the Charge of the Equipage and Souldiery: So that at this rate, it will cost him more than he is taxed with: Yet his Catholick Majesty has fourfcore Galleys in readiness, which he hoped to bring himself, if Don John hastened not to conduct them, towards the End of May, at whatfoever place of Rendezvous should be thought best: That besides this Fleet, the Pope would fet out twelve Galleys, the Republick of Genoa two, the Duke of Savoy and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, each of them four, which would follow the Church's Banner: That they had their Galeasses, their Vessels of Lading, and more than an hundred and fifty Galleys, Frigats, and Galliots, which they used in the last Expedition: That the Christians never lent fuch an Armado against the Infidels before; so that the Victory would be certain if they came to an Engagement; and if the Barbarians, mistrusting their Strength, should yield them the Mastery of the Seas, they might easily land at Nigrepont, or the Morea, and thus repair the Loss of Nicosia: That the Fleet was to be comcommanded by three Generals, who alone would hold the Council of War; wherein every thing should be regulated without distinction. by a Plurality of Votes; to shew by this Equality the Expedition was common to the Christians: That neither of the Generals, not Don Fohn himself should prefer his Opinion before what the two others may judge the more advantageous to the common Good; nor have power to carry the Fleet any where without a just Occasion: That his Holiness would nominate him General of the Church's Army, or fome other more experienc'd Commander, who will shew no less Submission and Obedience to the Orders of the Sovereign Prelate, than himself: That whosoever was to fill this Place, will alwayes act in Confort with the Commander of the Venetian-Army; and by this means over-rule all Debates and Undertakings: That Don John of Austria gave too great hopes, not to answer whatsoever might be expected from a young Prince, whose Ambition is just and regular; and that being defirous to merit the Reputation of a great Captain, 'tis his Interest to begin his first Undertakings by a sage and judicious Conduct: That all these things confidered, he could not stifle his Resentments at fecret Negotiations, which have gotten Ayr; and that he was willing to believe fuch grave Statesmen could not approve of such a Conduct: But yet he thought himself oblig'd to advertife them of the Injury their Honours suffered by fisch a Report; and that they would do well to make a publick Justification of their Innocency:

nocency: For in fine, what can be more infamous than to entreat Peace, and fubmit ones felf to an Enemy, from whom a man has received infinite Indignities, when he may generously defend his Liberty, for which the meanest fort have dared to die? That the Sultan, looking on them already as his Slaves, commanded them to yield him a Kingdom, which the Signiory has been possessors of for above this hundred Years: That they would do well to reflect, what would become of a City, fo flourishing as Venice; feeing in forfaking the Isle of Cyprus, they discovered likewise the Weakness of their Capital City, and the small Strength of all Christendom: But he was far from having fuch disadvantageous Opinions of a State, governed by fuch wife and generous Persons; and therefore conjur'd them not to be wanting in fo favourable an Oocasion, of repairing the Injuries they had already fuffered; and that they ought to follow the Standard of the Sovereign Prelate, who offered to march in Person, as their Leader; and if they neglected this Occasion, they might, for all that any body knew, hazard the Liberty of their own Persons: That Time was not to be fpent in Deliberations, nor Answers returned in doubtful and ambiguous Terms; the Seafon being far advanced; fo that all things confidered, the Publick would take the least Delay for a Renunciation of the League; and that he could like better, they should see themselves the Miferies they were threatened with, than that he should thus, or in a fuller manner, describe them.

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Colonni was as able at conducting an Army as making an Oration. He was of a mild Temper, very just and as greatly obliging the usually spake with as great Ease as Eloquence, and had by a long Practice a perfect knowledge of Affairs: which Qualities had gained him the Efteem and Kindness of the young Venetian Nobility. He had likewise engaged them by several good Offices; and his Prudence made no less Impression in the Minds of the Senators and other Magistrates. He had drawn many of them already into the Interests of the League, and mift not one Occasion in common Converfations, or in particular Entertainments, of making them understand the necessity of it. Council of Ten, who did not at all approve of the Alliance, yet faw little forwardness of a Twas highly important not to discontent the Pope; and Colonn's Credit inclined the greatest part of the Senate to a Confederation. After this particular Council had wearied themfelves in fruitless Deliberations, for the finding out wayes to amuse his Holines, surprize Colonni and the Senate, and to entertain at the fame time a fecret Correspondence with the Port; Paul Tipoli, one of the Ten, being of Opinion, they ought no longer to conceal an Affair, whereon depended the Safety of the State, was was for opening it to the Senate, and referring to them the uncertain Determination of a Peace or War. This Magistrate thought it an unjust thing, that the Members of the same Body fhould have no participation in their Motions; that some should make the Secrets of the State

a Mystery to others; and that the Council of Ten should underhand endeavour a Peace. and at the same time delude the Senate, without confulting them on the Means of carrying on the War. He represented to his Colleagues. that if it were perillous to make known to fo many People the State of their Affairs, it was vet more dangerous to refer all to a small number of Magistrates; and if the Secret was better kept by them, they met with this Disadvantage, that Matters were not fo well and fully discussed. To which was offered the Accommodation made in the Year One thousand five hundred and thirty nine, with the same Enemies, without the participation of the Senate. But Tipoli reminded them, how greatly this Proceeding had offended the Senate; and under what a grievous Odium the Authors of it lay from the People; so that they would do well now to prevent the like, or a worfe Confequence. The Matter being submitted to the plurality of Votes, fome aged Persons were excluded, whose Minds being as much weakened as their Bodies, might have been troubleforn to the Affembly. Colonni, then feeing his Party the strongest, engaged Tipoli to relate the Affair to the Senate. This Magistrate, being of great Credit in the Affembly, was the first that disapproved of the fecret Negotiation, and that declared himfelf against the Peace: He immediatly represented that in the Deliberations of making an Accommodation with the Grand or concluding against him a League with the Pope and King of Spain, the Republick was at liberty

liberty to take what Party she pleased: That there is no body but will prefer a certain Peace. not only to a difficult and hazardous War, but also before the probability of a glorious Victory: That any man might fee they would exhauft their Treasure, and disgust the Allied Towns, which supplied them with Sea-men and Slaves: That the Pope had more good Will than Power: and that the King of Spain failed of his Word? But 'twas to be examined on the other hand, whether it was less advantageous to them to enter into a League, and strengthen themselves by that means, than to hearken to an Accommodation, which could not be effected, but on the Sultan's own Terms: And whether a shameful Peace, granted by an insolent Conqueror, might be expected to be lasting and fincere? For if they were not satisfied in this Difficulty, to what purpose should they continue a Negotiation, which would give them fresh occasion of Disquiet, and draw on them the Pape's Indignation, and Contempt of the Christian Princes: That such who were so greatly in Love with Ease, as to suffer all things, than incur a War, would do well to reflect on the Motives, which not only Selim's Predecesfors had, who were Warlike Princes, but of Selim himself, wrapt up in Softness, to violate their Oaths, and break Treaties fo folemnly fworn: Besides, the Pride of the Ottoman People, appeared plainly in the small Account they made at the Port, of the Venetian Militia; the Disproportion of the Forces of the Republick with those of the Grand Signior, and the finall

finall Confidence which the Venetians had in the Succors of the Christian Princes.

That it then lay upon them to know if after having answered so resolutely the Turkish Envoy, they were rather for renouncing their Reputation, than be affrighted at the first Noise of Arms, and meanly beg their Peace, or make a generous Effort; and shew these Barbarians, that the Republick, being sensible of the Indignities offered her, wants neither Strength nor Courage; and can bring, when she pleases, the Forces of other Christian States to her Assistance.

That it was time to undeceive the Infidels false Persuasion, of the Venetians being terrified at the only mention of the Ottoman Name.

That if they now abandoned the Isle of Cyprus to Selim, he would demand that of

Candia, the Year following-

That supposing no Loss of their Reputation, by seeking a Peace, yet the Sultan will be sure to impose on them his own Conditions: For, if before the Losses, which the Republick had now suffered, he violated the Oaths, by declaring a War against them; can it be expected, he will be more Religious, when being become more insolent, by the Conquest of a new Kingdom, and satisfy'd in the Disunion of Christians, he will invade all Italy?

That they had no Reason to rely any longer on the good Offices of the Prime Visier; seeing the Presents and Pensions he had already drawn from the Signiory, could not empower him to avert this Tempes from falling on their Heads; but on the contrary, would have furprized and deceived the Vigilancy of their Resident; perswading him, his Highness arm'd himself on ly for the fuccouring the Mores of Grenado: and therefore they were bound in common Prudence, not to trust any more an Enemy, that came just from betraying them: And now this Minister, continuing his Perfidioufness, would by a feigned Negotiation, amuse and abate their Courage, retard their Preparations, and disturb their Confederacy, and furprize them again with a numerous Army.

That this Artifice would undoubtedly prove fuccessful, if they delay'd any longer from joyning with the Pope, and King of

Spain.

That Mark Antony Colonni had clearly fet before them, these Delayes would be certainly expounded to their Disadvan-

tage.

That it was to be feared, Pius V. and King Philip, feeing their Preparations broke off by Propositions of Peace, displeased at the small Account made of their Assist. ance, would abandon them to their Feats and Confusions, and extend their Refent

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ments to the raising up vexatious Affairs to the Republick, on the side of Germany and Italy; so that they would do well to consider the dreadful Conditions to which they will be reduced, the Turks invading them; bereft of Auxiliary Forces; their own being not in a Readiness to take the Field.

That their Maritine Countries could not relift the first Onset of their Enemies.

That the Frontiers of Dalmatia must yield to the same Violence; and their Fleet being far weaker than the Ottomans, wanted Ports to secure it self; being so far from defending so many Christian Provinces, that she would be scarcely able to

fave her felf.

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That the Turks might, if they were minded, come on full Sayl to attack their chief City; and then, what Confusion would there be? What Consternation amongst the People and Citizens? What Despair amongst the Allied Towns, who could not be reproached with Faint-heartedness nor Ingratitude; seeing themselves forlaken, and conftrained to receive Laws from the Conqueror? But what Shame and Infamy will it not be to hear published throughout the World, That the Question is the Disputing a Kingdom between the Grand Signior and the Republick; but touching the Safety of the Venetians, forced to defend their Liberties, and their Lives in M 2

the Capital City of their Country. And for to compleat these Miseries, the Chrifians would reproach them, as having drawn down these Misfortunes on themfelves; and the Infidels would vaunt their Subjecting them, by surprizing their Cre-

dulity.

That it behooved them to prevent these Misfortunes; the Forefight of which, struck him with Terror; there being only one Remedy; which was, to conclude the League with all Expedition, and joyn the Confederates in the beginning of the Spring, to find out the Enemy, and fight him.

That the King of Spain would fet out Fourscore Galleys; to which will be joyned Twenty others, under the Banner of

the Holy See.

That the Venetian Army, being as nume rous as the last Year, will be far better

supplied with Souldiers and Slaves.

That if the Senate was for punishing its Commanders for not giving Battel with Sixty Auxiliary Sails, they must hold them-felves assured of the Victory, seeing this As-

fiftance was almost doubled.

Tripoli, willing afterwards to answer the Reasons grounded on the Infincerity of the Spaniards, added, They would never have shewed themselves so nice at first, had they not intended to execute the Treaty.

That supposing, there were just Causes to suspect their Conduct, the Turks, who were more interessed than the Spaniards, to break their Word, were far more to be feared.

That if the King of Spain should fail in his Word, it would be then fit to endeavour after Peace; and that it was of highest Consequence, to treat with Arms in their Hands, to obtain advantageous Conditions, in case the Injustice of any of their Allies, should force them to conclude it.

He was therefore of Opinion, they would do well, before all things, to fend back Colonni, to affure his Holiness, of the Republick's Obedience, and constant Preparations

for the executing of his Orders:

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And that Ragazzoni and Barbaro should be enjoyned at the fame time, not to reject wholly the Accommodation, in case they found the Prime Visier disposed to it; but give Advice to the Senate, of the prefent State of Affairs, and agree to nothing, till the Senate's further Order; so that in this manner they might conclude a Peace with the Port, if they were forfaken by their Allies, without Offence either to God or Man; and vigorously retake what the Barbarians had fnatch'd from them, and curb for ever their Infolence, in case the Confederates would act in Confort: And it being a thing dishonourable to negotiate M 3 at at the same time the League of Venice, and the Peace at Constantinople; 'twas therefore of highest Consequence to mannage these two Expedients, and not ruine one by the other.

Tripoli's Harangue made Impression in all the Senators Minds, excepting some of the ancientest; who had been of Opinion of sending Ragazzoni to negotiate the Peace

with the Prime Visier.

These ancient Magistrates, seeing the League in a manner concluded, charged Nicholas Ponti, one of the most considerable amongst them for his Age and Eloquence, to answer Tripoli. Who began, by reckoning up all the ill Offices which Cardinal Granvil and Doria had done to the Republick; comparing the Malignity of their Proceedings and Discourses, to the Fury of the Ottomans; and endeavoured to perfwade the Affembly, that it was contrary to all the Rules of Prudence, and common Sence, to ground a Victory on the Affistance of an Allied Prince, whose Advantage lies rather in their Weakness, than Strength.

He afterwards advised the Senate, in very urgent and Pathetick Terms, not to hearken too much to those specious Reasons, wherewith they must be blinded; and to beware above all, of Granvil, who under a Pretence of this pretended Alli-

ance,

ance, defigned only the lessening them by a War.

That the Spaniards were an infolent fort of People, and more perfidious than the

Infidels themselves.

That Granvil, educated in the Politick Maxims of his Father, would facrifice all things to his Fortune, and the Favour of King Philip.

That this Monarch, under pretence of a League, would destroy the Republick; and establish on its Ruines, his Dominion over

all Italy.

That they were unwife, in affuring themfelves against these Fears, by the Sacredness of this Sovereign's Oaths; who consulted more his Interest, than either Justice or Reason.

That they ought to terminate a War, under whose Weight their Capital City was

ready to faint.

That this Extremity would alone force them to make Peace, when they should have to do with an Enemy less formidable.

That they needed fome Years Rest, to take Breath; in expectation of a savourable Conjuncture, to regain what they had lost.

That the Peace was certain, feeing the Turks would free themselves, by making it, from the Disquiet which this Triple League gave them.

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That

That Selim, in keeping the Isle of Ch. prus, was led rather by his Superstition, than Ambition; having no other Defign, than the building of a Mosque, and enjoying afterwards a profound Repose in the Seray.

That there was no Shame in desiring a Peace from an Enemy, the Fame of whole Arms over-spread the whole Universe.

That the Report of the Confederation, inflead of foftning him, would double his

Pride and Infolency.

That he would be harder to be dealt with, if the League could not be concluded; and therefore he was of Opinion, they must amuse Colonni and the Pope, by continuing the Negotiation (which might be easily done, without giving them the least Suspition) till they received News from Constantinople; where the Treaty of Peace should be no sooner broke off, but they might fign the Treaty of Alliance.

That this Course seem'd to him best and furest; but the Suffrage of the whole Affembly was to be expected; and withal to be remembred in their Deliberations, 'twas that there was never a more important Affair

agitated in the Senate.

Notwithstanding this Discourse, the greatest part of the Senators bore down the Credit of Nicholas Ponti, and the rest of the ancient Magistrates; and their Propositions of Peace were wholly rejected.

The

The next Day , Colonni was introduced into the Senate; where, the Doge declared. That the Signiory accepted the Confederacy with the Holy See, and King of Spain.

Colonni, having applauded their Zeal, and confirmed what he had promifed from the Pope's Part, took Post, and arrived at Rome; where he was received with great Expreffions of Honour and Kindness from the Pope; having fo dexteroufly ended an Affair, the Success of which began to grow desperate.

His Holiness, being fatisfied with the Refolution of the Venetians, affembled the Conffory, the Twenty third of May, One Thoufand five Hundred fixty and feven: Where having declared to them the Subject of their Meeting, which was approved by all the Cardinals, he folemnly ratified the Treaty: Of which, these are the principal Articles:

That there shall be a lasting and perpetual Union between the Sovereign Prelate, the King of Spain, and the Republick of

Venice.

That they shall continually make War

against the Turk.

That they shall equip, for this effect, and at the common Charge, two hundred Galleys; and one hundred other Vessels of Burden.

That they shall raise an Army of fixty Thousand Foot, as well Spaniards, as Italians

ans and Germans, together with four Thou.

That this Army shall meet every year in

the Month of April, in the Morea.

That if either of the Confederates should be invaded, a considerable Detachment should be fent to their Succour; yea, the whole Army, in case Need required.

That the Ambassadors of the Allied Princes, residing at the Pope's Court, should meet, by his Authority, in the beginning of the Spring, every Year, to regulate among themselves the Preparations of War for the next Campaign.

That the Charge of the War shall be divided into fix parts; three of which the

King of Spain shall furnish.

That the Haly See shall maintain twelve Galleys, equipped with all Necessaries, with three thousand Foot, and two hundred and

feventy Horse.

That the Sixth remaining Part of the Charge shall be furnished by his Catholick Majesty and the Venetians; the Pope granting them, in consideration of this, the levying of a considerable Tax from the Clergy in their Dominions.

That the Republick shall give the Pope twelve Galleys, if he demands them, without his Holines's being obliged to satisfie any Dammage may happen to them; but surrender them in the same Condition they

shall return out of the War.

That

That each of the Allies shall contribute such things with which they most abound, and an exact Account be kept, and Satisfaction made for them.

That the Venetians shall affist the King of Spain with fifty Galleys, if he made any Enterprizes on the Cities of Algiers, Tunis,

and Tripoly.

That his Catholick Majesty shall furnish the Venetians with a like Number, in case they besieged any Places on the Coasts of the Adriatick Sea, on this side the City of Piergo, anciently called Apollonia; yet on condition that their Army to whom these Succours should be given, shall be stronger than the Auxiliary Troops.

That if the Infidels invaded by Sea or Land any of the Church's Countreys, the Confederates should come immediatly to her

Affiftance, with all their Strength.

That the Command of the Naval Army shall be divided between three Generals; which are to meet on all Affairs wherein the common Cause is concerned. And,

That Don John, who is to be Generalissimo, shall punctually execute whatsoever may be determined contrary to his Opinion, by the

Sentiment of the two others.

That in his Absence, Marc Antony Colonnis shall be entrusted with the same Authority.

That neither of the Generals shall set up any other Standards than those which the Sovereign

Sovereign Prelate shall fend them, which shall be common to all the Confederates.

That the Emperor, the King of France, and other Kings, and Christian Princes shall enter (if they please) into the League, and that his Holiness shall send Legates to them

for that purpose.

That the Conquests shall be shared conformable to the Treaty of the Year 1537. By which 'twas decreed, the Allies shall be to restored whatsoever belonged to them, and the rest divided, according to the Charge each one was at, excepting the Cities of Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli; which should be wholly yielded to the King of Spain.

That no Act of Hostility shall be committed in the City, nor Territories of the Republick of Ragusa, unless his Holiness shall other

wife determine.

That the Pope shall be made Arbiter of whatsoever Differences may happen; and neither of the Confederates make Peace with the Port, without the Advice and Consent of the rest.

And thus at length was concluded this much defired League, when 'twas leaft expected; by the Zeal and Constancy of Pius V. which surmounted all Obstacles, that seem'd to ruine the Success of it.

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HISTORY

OF THE

WAR of CYPRUS.

The Third Book.

HE League was no fooner Signed, but the Pope used all Endeavours to cause the Confederate Fleets to joyn in March on the Coasts of Greece. And to lose no time by these Preparatives, he borrowed Twelve Gallies of Colmus de Medicis's ready equipt; for each of which he paid him Five Hundred Crowns a Month: To which he also added Four others of Malta, and as many from the Duke of Savoy, ordering Cofonni to fet Sayl on the beginning of June, to encrease the Venetian Army, and oppose the Infidel's Designs, in expectation of the Spanish Affistance, which was but slowly setting for-M 2

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ward His Holyness and the Republick were agreed to go in search of the Enemy; and having found him, to engage, immediately after the Conjunction of the Fleets: the Venetians being greatly interessed to end this War in any sort: The Pope on the other hand trusting to the Divine Assistance, and fearing the League would not last long, was also for deciding the Quarrel by a Combat, expressly enjoyning this

to Colonni at his departure.

Colonni having found the Fleet ready at Civita Vecchia, weighed Anchor the Fifteenth day of June, and arrived in the Eighteenth, at the Port of Naples; where he remained some days for the repairing the Gallies of Malta, and afterwards came and cast Anchor in Sicily, with 20 Vessels. The Coast dangerous, by reason of the Infidels being already at Sea; he fent out two Frigats on discovery, and order'd those who fat in the Watch-Towers on the Coasts of Galabria, to give warning what Ships they espied, to be very careful in their Observations; and put a Light in their Lanthorn, if they espied less than Twenty Vessels; to put in Two, if Twenty Five; and thus encrease the Signals according to the number of which the Enemies Fleet confifted. Three days after his departure from Naples, he was informed, approaching to Tropea, that there appeared Seventy Sail, which were thought to be the Ottoman Navy. He went himself next morning to difcover them, and met by the way with Two Vemetian Gallies, commanded by Manipieri, and Lipoman. They informed him that Venieri was Spartivento, in expectation of the other Confederates. Golonni having toucht at Messina, sent to entreat Veneri to come there, as well to confer on their Affairs, as for that he might there find all such things they needed. Golonni met him out of the Town with a great Train of Attendants, and afterwards they consulted together. They resolved to stay for Don John, although they were certain he was yet in Spain.

Venieri had received in Candia orders to command the Venetian Fleet; whence returning to Corfou, he thought himself obliged to Signalize this new Honour by fome Famous Action: In this regard he tacks about to Durazzo to befiege it, although he wanted feveral things neceffary to fuch an Enterprize. But having found the Place in a better Condition, than he imagined, returned to Corfou, where he received an account of the Conclusion of the League. and expected the Affistance of the Ally's. His Fleet confisted of Sixty Vessels; when News came to him that the Infidels appeared before Candia. Not finding the Road of Corfou secure, he resolved to Sayl into Sicily, as well to hasten the Spaniard, as to hinder the Turkish Army from blocking up the Paffage. He received in his way a Command from the Senateto steer this Course, and was well pleased with himself that he had prevented their orders. Colonni wrote to him at the same time from Naples, to the same purpose. He sent out before Sancto, Francu Troni and Daniel Molino, with three Gallies to cruise on the Adriatic Gulph. Sancto was or-M 3 der'd

der'd to leave the two others in the mid-way, and make directly to Venice, to inform such Vessels as were going to Corfou, to Sail to Sicily, and avoid by this means the Ottoman Fleet. He likewise dispatch'd one Benedictus, Captain of a Friggat, a Native of the Isle of Gyprus, to the Providors Quirino and Celsi to hasten them away, without any delay, to the place of Rendezvous with the sixty Gallies, of which he had left them the Command, with whom he joyzed some time after Colonni arriv'd

there.

Pius the Fifth, who was not wanting in any particular of his Duty, affembled the Sacred Colledge immediately, after the departure of his Fleet, and nominated two Legats, to mit, Cardinal John Francis Commendon, and Michael Bonelli Sirnamed Alexandrinus, who was his Sifters Son, and brought up in the order of St. Dominic. The Colledge follicited for hima Cardinals Cap, as foon as his Unkle was feated on the Throne. He was indeed a young Man, of small experience, but of such a Virtuous Temper, as rendred him worthy of the Sacred Purple. Commendon, though absent, was preferred before several of his Competitors, who strove for that Honour. His Piety, Prudence and Zeal to the Holy See, merited, without doubt, this Preference, and none in that time at his Age acquired such an Esteem and Reputation in Nunciatures and Embassies. He had negotiated with all the Soveraigns of Europe, under the Pontificats of the three last Popes, elbecially with those of Germany and Poland.

He had made Friends amongst the Chief Perfons of each Nation, and having applyed himfelf to the Learning, the Humours and Inclinations of those Princes, he had dexterously infinuated himself into their Favour. He was sent to the Emperor Maximilian, Sigismond Augustus King of Poland, whom the Pope Vehemently

defired to enter into League.

Cardinal Alexandrims was dispatched to the Kings of Spain and Portugal, who in his Passage to Spain, went through France, where he needed extraordinary Circumspection in dealing with several Great Persons of different Interests. As soon as he arrived in Spain, he passionately Solicited Philip the 2d. to execute the Conditions of the League in good earnest. Shewing him, that should the Venetians grow in the least measure jealous of his Sincerity, they will certainly turn their Thoughts on their own particular Interests, at the Cost of his, and other Christian Princes: That a State which has no Inclination for War, must naturally tend to the fide of Peace. That his Catholick Maiefly had great Reasons to fear, lest the weight of the War should fall on Spain, by a forced Compliance of the Venetians with the Conqueror: That the State of his Affairs not permitting him to manage a matter of this Importance in Person, he ought to send some Perfon to Rome of approved Wisdom and Integrity, with ample Power of regulating all difficulties which may happen, on which dispatching to him continually Couriers, much time is wasted by expecting his Orders, and several M 4

favourable occasions lost to the Progress of the Christian Arms. That all Sincere Endeavours must be used, That his Fleet and those who were to command it, arrive precisely on the day and place appointed for the general Rendezwous of the whole Army; That the Remora's had already cost great and unnecessary Expences, and withal entreated this Prince not to commit the whole Care of this Expedition to the management of his Ministers; least per-

haps they abuse his Power and Trust.

Don Sebastian King of Portugal was a Young Ambitious Prince, who was eafily enflamed with a defire to do some Signal Service to Chri-Rendom in her necessities. The Legat exhorted him to enter into the League, by representing him how greatly he was obliged to declare himfelf against the Infidels, and oppose their Progress in the East, to preserve the Conquests of his Predecessors on the Coasts of Asia and Africa. He then likewise desired him to send Embaffadours to the King of Persia, to make him take Arms against the Turks, on supposal he would comply with this Request, on account of the Allyance and Amity which the Relation of Nighbourhood had long fince establish'd between them. Tipaly had been already fent into Spain and Portugal, to Solicite the same thing on the part of the Republick. The King of Spain returned the like answer to the Legat which he had already made to Tipoly; That he would never be wanting in what Christendom may justly expect from a King, whose greatest Glory is the title of most Catholick, and abloabsolutely devoted to the Service of the Church. Sebastian, whose Youthful Heat passionately defired a War with the Turk, affured the Legat his Forces should not be wanting to so Holy an Enterprize, but needing time to fet out a Fleet in good order this Summer, he would not fail to be in readiness against the next, and would in the mean time advise with his Holyness whether twere better to make them direct their Course to Greece, or conduct them himself on the Coasts of the Red Sea, to divert the Ottaman Forces; That he intended to charge his Embassadour at Rome to follow thereon whatsoever his Holyness should determine, and defigned according to his defire, to fend to the King of Persia, although the Age and Sluggish Temper of this Prince gave small hopes of any Affistance from him.

The Venetians fent at the beginning of the War Vincent Alexandri to Tammas King of Perha, in quality of Embassadour, who having traversed Germany, Poland, and Moldavia, embark't at Mount Gastro on the Euxin, for Sinope; where landing, he travelled through Armenia, and feyeral other Provinces dependant on the Grand Seignior, and happily arrived at Tauris, then the Capital City of Persia, by reason of his knowledge in the Turkish Tongue and Customs. He found Tammas basking in softness, encircled with Women and Eunuchs, and returned to Vepice-without any positive answer from this Effeminate Prince. Tammas, although Son to the brave Ismael, an avowed Enemy to the Turks, and who by his Valour had meritted the Title of Sophi, trembled at the bare mention of the Ottoman Arms, and had caused Prince Ismael his Son, who was Heir as well of his Grand-fathers Virtue as Name, to be carefully guarded, lest he should by some means or other en-

gage him in a War against the Turks.

Cardinal Alexandrinus likewise negotiated by the Popes order, a Marriage between Sebaftian King of Portugal, and Margurita de Vallois the French Kings Sifter: This Allyance had been already proposed, but no Prayers and Entreaty could make Sebaffian change his aversion to Marriage. The Pope defired he would embrace this offer, to hinder this Princess from esponfing Henry King of Navar, who was a Calvi-Sebastian answered the Legat, who prest him on this Affair, that in Complyance with the Popes desires, he would espouse Marguerit, without demanding of the King her Brother any other Conditions, than to break off with the Grand Seignior, and enter into the League against the Common Enemy of Christendom.

The Legat was order'd to pass over into France, in his return from Spain, to exhort his most Christian Majesty to joyn himself to the Confederates, tho' the Pope could not expect he would declare himself, against an Empire with which he had made Peace: the Civil Wars which disturbed his Countries not permitting him to make so considerable an Ally his Enemy; but he thought it might be taken ill, if he was the only Christian Prince, whose Assistance the Holy See should omit imploring; and at the same time drew a promise from him to undertake nothing

thing against the Spaniards, while their Forces were employed in the Venetians Service. thought the French could not rest quiet, and seeing Spain without Troops and Defence, they would amuse the Galvinists by turning the brunt of their Forces on that side. Gaspar de Coligny. Admiral of France, a Person of great Courage and Conduct, faw this a favourable Conjuncture for the executing those great Designs which he had projected against Spain. This King answered according to the Formal Sayings of his Predecessors, That if the Emperor and other Princes would enter into the League, he would also enter therein, as well to testifie the Esteem and Consideration he had for the Holy Father, as to follow the Zeal and Piety of his Predeceffors to the Church; That he would not break the Peace which was lately confirmed by a new Allyance, his Queen being Sister to the Catholick Kings: but as to the Marriage of Don Sebastian King of Portugal, he was already engaged to give the Princess Margurita to his Cousin, the King of Navarre. Cardinal Alexandrinus shewed him with great earnestness this Allyance wou'd certainly tend to the Prejudice of his Affairs, by countenancing a Party in his Kingdom which would certainly ruin it. He told him moreover whatfoever might render him sensible, of the ill consequences of such an Al-The King displeased at this Discourse, taking Alexandrinus by the hand, pray, fays he, affure your Unkle from me, That I give my Sifter to a Prince, whose Humour and Temper I to well know, that I can bring him into the Bosom . Bosom of the Church when I please; That my discontented Subjects will be ne'r the Stronger, for having him on their side, and I have only this means lest me to be revenged on them, for the deplorable condition wherein they have laid my Kingdom.

Cardinal Alexandrinus returned with these answers from Charles and Philip, well satisfied with the Honours which he received, both in

France and Spain.

Cardinal Commendon was charged with a legation more tedious and laborious, by the difficulty which detained him Two Years in Germany: The Pope had entrusted him with the manage. ment of two Affairs, the first to use the utmost of his Eloquence to engage the Emperor in the League; and the other, which was no less delicate, concerned the Title of Great Duke of Tuscany, with which his Holyness came from Honouring Cosmus de Medicis. After the Murther committed on the Person of Duke Alexander, by his Cousin Laurence, the City of Florence, jealous of her Liberty, imagining the could not maintain it, but under the Authority of one Chief, chose Young Cosmus, who an-Iwered their expectations, and opened the way to Great Enterprises. The first years of his Government were traversed by some Malicious and Envious Spirits, who could not endure he should use the Counsel of some particular Perfons, and dispose of the Republicks Treasure. The Nobility had often retired from the City, displeased at his Conduct: they often affembled without permission, and the Banishment ment wherewith this new Soveraign had punished their Audaciousness, drew on him a Civil War. But his application to dissipate all these Intrigues, annulled the design of the Malecontents, and the different Conspiracies which he happily discovered, served only to strengthen his Authority. Having vanquished the greatest part of the Rebels, he banish'd the rest, or put them to Death; so that becoming Master of the rest of the Citizens, by Favours and Presents, they preserved an Honourable Servitude, and Riches acquired under the Peaceable Government of a Soveraign, before a disadvantagious and imaginary Liberty.

The other allyed Towns, wearyed with the Pride and Avarice of their Magistrates, breathed likewise a Monarchial Government. Cosmus drew insensibly on himself the whole Authority of the People and Senate, possessed himself with the execution of the Laws, and left the Officers only Vain Titles and Names, without either Force or Credit, quasht all the Liberties of the Florentines, altho' Idolaters of Independency; and in fine, invested himself with

the Soveraignty.

The Exiles implored the Affistance of Peter Strozzi, one of their Patriots, a Person Couragious and Enterprizing, hoping with the affishance of the French, to re-establish themselves in their Country. But the good Fortune of Cosmus disconcerted all their Projects. He beat Strozzi, drove him from Ætruria, possessed himself of the City of Sienna, a place considerable for its Strength and Riches, and finding his Reputation

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tion much encreased by this Conquest, he began to distinguish himself from the other Italian Princes. But Mens Ambition generally increasing with their good Fortune, the Quality of Duke. which Usurpers commonly take on them, flat-tering not sufficiently his Vanity, he resolved to confirm by some Glorious Title, what he had gained by Force and cunning. He endeayour'd to erect his new State into a Kingdom; thinking it large enough to deserve that Title: He thereupon endeavour'd feveral times at this Honour, and the Pope, who had ever refufed it, at length granted him fomething like it. He had wrought himself into the Affections of his Holyness, by setting up Tribunals of Inquifition against Hereticks, who already began to fpread their Doctrins through Tuscany; and at length obtained of Pius V. in the year 1570. the Title of Great Duke, which is not much Inferiour to that of a King. Coming to Rome with a Numerous and Magnificent Train, his Holyness sent two Cardinals before him, received him with great Testimonies of Honour and Affection, and publickly crowned him; during the Celebration of the Sacred Mysteries. Maximilian, who pretended that Cosmus and his Estate depended on the Empire, respected this Action as an Attempt against his Dignity, the Holy See having no right to his Vassals. Cosmus de Medicis on the contrary, defended himfelf from being a Feudatory to the Emperor; and thereupon Maximilian sent Embassadours to Rome, to blame the Pope for what he had done. This Contest was like to prove of dange-

dangerous Consequence, and Commendon was order'd to find out expedients. He discussed in presence of Maximilian the rights of the H. See, and Empire; shewing him that the Issue of this Quarrel might prove prejudicial to him. in the present Conjuncture, and explained so clearly the Reasons of it, as softned him in some measure, and engaged him to send one to Rome, to agree on some Expedient which might suit the Interest of both Parties, yet without violating the Popes Decree. This business might have been perfectly ended, had not the Legat been obliged to pass over with all Speed into Poland, earnestly to oppose the secret Design of that King, which was to put away his Wife, Maximilian's Sifter, and Espouse a Gentlewoman of an ordinary Family, with whom he was extreamly in Love.

The Venetians had already tryed the Emperours Inclinations, by their Embassadour James Sorancio, who having discovered the Sentiments of his Imperial Majesties Ministers, found them not at all inclinable to the League; and when he propos'd it to Maximilian, he replyed, That when the Truce made between him and Selim was expired, he would then confider the Conditions offered by the Confederates; but what soever Instances Sorancio made him to know these Conditions, the Emperour would never talk further about it. Although this Prince was willing the War should last, yet he was fearful of entring into an Affair, whose Success was doubtful. The Weakness of his Body rendring also his mind less disposed to

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great Enterprises. Thinking himself unable to bear so heavy a Burden, nor of sufficient Credit amongst the Princes of the Empire, who are as much asraid of the Encroachments of their own Emperour, as of the Invasion of the Turks. He likewise mistrusted the Constancy of the Venetians, who perhaps would leave him engaged in the Heat of the War, exposed to the common Enemies resentments; besides, being taught by his own experience, that several Armies joined together, was but a Body of an ill Composition, whose efforts, by reason of its disfunion, could not atchieve any great Matters.

The King of Spain, whose Duty 'twas to draw him into the League, did all he could under-hand to hinder it; so that the movements of the Imperial Court were meer Mysteries and Diffimulations. The Spanish Embassador publickly solicited Maximilian to engage in the League, affuring him of his Masters Concurrent Affistance to the utmost of Power; so that the Emperor resolving to manage himself after the best manner, that he might not disoblige the Pope nor Republick, gave all outward Signs of his readiness to comply with the Confederates. Affairs being in this disposition, when Commendon came to Vienna, he gave Maximilian to understand his Charge was not so much to perswade him to joyn with the Holy See, the King of Spain and the Venetians against the Ottoman Empire, as to affure him, that if he would diligently Arm himself, he should receive from the Soveraign Prelat, whatfoever a Dutiful Son can expect from the Tenderness of an Indulgent

dilgent Father: That the deplorable state of Christendom call'd aloud for his earnest Assifrance: That the Pope alarm'd at the Miseries of Europe, had hitherto used fruitless endeayours, to pacifie the Quarrels, and end the differences of Christian Princes; and at his coming to the Pontificat, fent up Fervent Prayers to God for the defence of his Church, against its greatest Enemy; That his Petitions would have been undoubtedly heard, had not the Chrihians themselves labour'd at their own Destruction: That they were fet upon by a Prince, puffed up with Pride and Vain Glory, wallowing in Lust and Idleness, yet designed no less than the Invasion of all Italy, having first taken the Kingdom of Cyprus from the Venetians. Tho' the Pope was perswaded God permitted this Barbarian to form these great Projects only to re-unite Christians, and remember them of their Duty; That the Victory was certain from a due Preparation for War by united Forces; That his Imperial Majesty would be more advantag'd by the Defeat of the Mufulmen, than any other Christian Prince; That having the Honour of Precedency before all other Christian Princes, this obliged him to a more lingular forwardness, his Place Empowring him more particularly to exhort Europe to a common Defence in case of a Vacant See; That he would not trouble him with the remembrance of the loffes which the Infidels made his Father Ferdinand suffer, nor those he had underwent himfelf. That the Infidels fetting on the Christian Princes, during their Dis-union, found

found an Infallible means to ruine them, one, after another; That all the Advantages they obtained over them, sprang from their Mis-understandings; each of them shutting his Eves at anothers Misfortunes, found himself at last insensibly overwhelmed in the Ruine of his Neighbour; That the Christian Princes had not hitherto bin in a Capacity of attacking the Infidels both by Sea and Land; That the Turks usually invaded Hungary, when they undertook nothing against the Venetians. on the Mediterranean; and on the contrary, left Germany at rest, when they invaded the Maritine Countries of the Republick: That if his Imperial Majesty would joyn his Forces to the Confederates, as well for his own Interest, as the Signiories, they might with such a considerble Army, exterminate the Turkish Nation, or at least subdue its Pride, and curb its continual encroachments; considering the Christian Fleet would confift of Two Hundred and Fifty Gallies, and consequently will be far stronger than the Turks, being Manned with Sixty Thousand Foot, and Five Thousand Horse; so that the Emperour affified by the Forces of Germany, might surprize the Enemy in Hungary, lying open without defence, he might possess himself of it in one Campaign, and extend his Conquelt as far as Thrace, and strike Constantinople with the Terrour of his Arms; That the Confede rates and all other Christian Princes would favour this Enterprize; and the Poles, who are a Valiant People, and so Strong in Horse, would espouse the common Cause at the Popes first entreaty. The

The Legat concluded his discourse with reminding the Emperor, that if he let slip this favourable opportunity, which seem'd to be offer'd by Heaven it felf, it must be thought the Divine Wrath has blinded the Eyes and

hardned the Hearts of the Christians.

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The Emperor gave a fair hearing to Commendon's Discourse, but wanting Courage and Prudence to declare himself for the League. he required further time for Consideration, and then returned Answer in Writing. acknowledged no Prince more interess'd than himself in the Destruction of the Ottoman Empire; so that he must passionately desire it, feceiving such continual Alarms from their Neighbourhood, but he could not exercise any Act of Hostility, against so Potent an Enemy, with whom he had lately made a Truce, the observation of which was confirmed by Oath. That his being more exposed to the Injustice of these Barbarians, he must be forced on other measures, than the rest of the Confederates; and would therefore see first what the King of Peland would do, and the other Christian Princes, who had not yet declared themfelves.

The Legat answered, this Method was exactly contrary to that which ought to be taken, inasmuch as those who were most molessed, and ready to be swallowed up, should shew themselves an example to others, whose States being farther distant, were least in danger. That if he any longer delayed to animate his Subjects by a Speady and Generous Example,

ple.he wouldrender indifferent the greatest part of those who were wavering in their choice on what fide to incline; and when he shall follicit the Polanders, and other Neighbouring Princes in quality of a Legat, they will demand of him, how he found the Emperor affected, and what Troops he had raised for that Design; should be answer his Imperial Maje: sty intends to take his resolutions from theirs. twill be eafily perceived how fruitless his Embaffie has been to him; That none of the Northern Princes will take Arms, as long as they see the States of the Empire look on unconcerned; It being also certain, when the Venetians shall see themselves cut off from all hopes from the Empire, and forced to decide the Controversie by a Naval Combat, they will not sustain this Burden with the same Resolution they shewed at first; so that unless the Emperor gives some Diversion to the Ottoman Forces on the side of Hungary, their Army will not be able to hold out long against the Grand Signiors, but must lay aside all hopes, and shamefully break that Allyance which serves as a Buckler to all Christendom; and as to the Truce, he need not endeavour an anfwer to the Scruples about that, feeing the Emperor himself had complained in several Diets, that its Articles were not observed by the Infidels, who kept their Word no longer than it held with their advantage, and broke their Oaths by Incursions and Seizures of several places in Hungary; That his Character of Legat obliged him to give an account to his

his Holyness of the Conferences held with his Imperial Majesty, and therefore entreated him to consider how the *Pope* and *Venetians* would be affected, when they knew his Answers, beseeching him withal to take care lest he repented of his Indisferency, when the

mischiefs were past remedy.

Maximilian being full of Trouble and Restlefness, lest Commendon should send advice, to Rome and Kenice, of what past betwixt them, which would be a means to cool the Zeal of the Confederates; demanded of him some days time to deliberate, further on that Affair. The Perplexity wherein his waveringness reduced him, the fear of engaging in a dangerous War, or occasion the breaking the League, and the Instant Exhortations of the Legat. gave his mind no quiet Night nor Day. wrote the next morning betimes a Note to the Legat, who imparted the same to the Auther of this History, containing exactly these Words. The Emperor Maximilian to Cardinal Commendan. I bazie not slept since the Conference which you and I had Yesterday, so sensible am I of the Reasons you offered me: the Affair we treated on, I know requires Speedy Answer, and therefore intend, with Gods Affistance, to come to such a resolution, as will content his Holyness. entreat you by the Friendship betraixt us, not to lend as yet any positive Message to Rome, till me bave had another meeting, which I will endea-vour shall be within two days at furthest. And therefore pray think not this delay long.

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He fent for the Legat three days after, and promis'd whatsoever his Holyness could desire from him, but on condition the Allys would fend him Troops to prevent Surprises from the Turks, who might perhaps in their Resentments turn their whole Force on him; in which case he must be affured of this Assistance, before he could publickly declare himself in Favour of the League; and with a must know with what number of Horse and Foot

the Confederates could affift him.

Commendon answered him, he might assure himself of a considerable supply, and regulate it according to his own mind. Where unto, Maximilian said the Confederates must confider what Detachments they could spare from their Army. You will fall into your first unresolvedness (replyed the Legat) if you flick at fo small a matter, and 'twill be thought you feek new Pretences to avoid engaging your felf; for before the Allys can communicate this Affair to each other, and the Refult of their Deliberations be known, confidering the distances of the places, and length of time which such a Negotiation required, more than half of the Year will be loft; and your Maje fly, who kne ws better than the Allys, what Forces you need, may obtain what you defire at the first Proposal. The Emperor having awhile longer held out, on this Article rendred himself to the Legats Reasons; and assured him, provided he were affifted with Twenty Thousand Foot, and Four Thousand Horse, one half of which should consist of Germans, to joyn his Forces, he would attack the Turks in Hungary, and give a great divertion to them on that fide.

As foon as Gommendon drew this Assurance from him, he gave advice thereof to the Pope, by an express Courier, together with a full and particular account of this Negotiation. He afterwards went into Poland, not only to exhort Sigisfmond to enter into the League, but to disswade him from the unjust and violent de-

fign of putting away his Wife.

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The Legat speedily passed over Moravia. and Sileha, notwithstanding the rigor of the Cold, and incommodiousness of the Snows of that Country. He found this poor Prince beforted with the Love of this forementioned Woman, his mind being so entirely possessed by this furious Passion, as left no room for thought of business. He endeavour'd to conceal the Project of a Divorce, remitting the execution of this Design, when the Legat should be gone. But Commendon by his ingenious Carriage, had so greatly infinuated himfelfinto the affections of the Polanders, that he became acquainted with the whole Intrigue, and the Methods laid by the King to effect this The Cardinal therefore made a Separation. Discourse to him on the Excellency and Dignity of Marriage, the Holyness and Indissolvibleness of the Conjugal Union amongst the Christians; and shewed him plainly he could not break his Vow to the Queen, without difhonouring himself, and engaging in a Cruel War with the House of Austria.

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The King appeared sufficiently convinced by the Cardinals Reasons; but his Passion would no question have prevailed, had not the death of the Queen, which immediately happened; prevented that grievious Scandal. For she seeing her self slighted, and driven from her Husbands Bed, for the avoiding other affronts, left Poland, under pretence of visiting her Relations. She staid awhile at Lintz, a City belonging to the Arch Duke her Brother, where

the dyed with Regret and Sorrow.

The King of Poland, being folicited to joyn himfelf with the Confederates, remitted this Affair to the Dyet, which was then held. to lay, by this means, on this Honorable Affembly the shame he had to refuse the gratifying his Holyness's just Defires. The Walaques, a People bordering on Poland, and Tributary to the Sultan, had driven away their King and fet up another in his place, upheld by the confent and Affistance of the Grand Signior, Bogdan the former King had recourse to the Polanders, who lending their Affistance to his Re-establishment in the Throne, disoblig'd the Grand Signior, which affair gave no small Disturbance to Sigismond; who was not for War, tho' the greatest part of the Senate were. The chiefest of the Nobility, with whom Commenden was much in favour, fought by Arms to encrease and uphold their Credit, and therefore zealoufly promoted his Demand. The business began to be in a fair way, when the Kings Sickness put a stop to the Conclusion of it. For Sigismond having no Children nor Heirs (i m:

Heirs of his Name, the Senate and Great Lords laid aside all affairs, the better to attend to the Future Election. Commendon also was not behind hand in his Care about this matter, as fearing lest some Protestant Prince, by great Sums of Money might prevail with the Senate. and People, to chuse him for their King. But Sigismond without any reason offer'd, than his bare Will, dismist the Dyet, and caused himself to be carryed to Chimieschi, a Frontier Town of Lithuania, where his excessive Passion considerably encreas'd his Indisposition. He drove away his Physitians, placing his only Confidence in an Old Witch, who promis'd to cure him by Virtue of her Enchantments. But he dyed within a few days, and the Great People of the Kingdom not being any of them able to pretend to the Election, engaged themselves in several Interests to obtain by their Suffrages. his Favour who should be chosen King. The Interregnum lasted a whole year, and the Estates affembled at Warfam, Elected in fine Henry Duke of Anjou, Brother to Charles IX. King of France; This furprifing Diversity of Affairs, long retained Cardinal Commendon in Poland.

Whilst the Christians lost time in Disputing each Article, the Ottoman Fleet desolated the Island, and ravaged all the Coasts of the Venetian State. Hati parted from Constantinople, in the beginning of the Spring, with source Gallies, and other Vessels laden with Provisions for the Turkish Army at Cyprus, and fresh Men to fill up the places of those that dyed. He lest Arpagmat with Thirty Gallys, and other

who lay before Famaguta. He afterwards set Sail with the remaing Forces for the Isle of Rhodes, and passing by Gandia, he came and cast Anchor at Nigrepont, called heretofore the Isle of Euboe, where the Bassa Partau was already arriv'd with all his Fleet. This Bassa supplyed the place of Piali, whom Selim retain'd at Constantinople, whether out of Displeasure, because he had not defeated the Christians in the last Campaign, or did this out of complacency to his Daughter, who could not so often

fuffer her Husbands absence.

Louchali and Caracoffa Famous Pyrates, came also and joyned the Ottoman Army, both of them Italians by Birth, the first a Native of Calabria, and the other of the Marches of Anconia. They had been Slaves from their Youth, and procuring their Liberty by renouncing their Christianity, became of great Confideration. Louchali's Good Fortune brought him to be Vice Roy of Algiers. Squadron confifted of Nine Gallys, and Thirty small Vessels. Garacossa Commanded Forty Frigats and Brigantines, and the two Generals Hali and Perteau made great reckoning on the Valour and Experience of these two Runagado's.

The Turkish Army consisted of two hundred Gallies, and an hundred other small Vessels of different kinds. Having weighed Anchor from before Negrepont, this Fleet sell on the little Island of Tines, belonging to the Republick, whose Villages they plundred with-

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out daring to attack the chief Town, which was built on a Rock of difficult access, and defended by a Valiant Venetian Gentleman, named Paruta; who in Derision of the Enemies, shewed them the Garison on the Walls of the

Town.

Pertab at the same time hoysted up Sayl for Candia, and drawing in the night near the Shore to conceal his Course from the Sight of the Christians, he gat into the Port of Suda, one of the most commodious of the Mediterranean. He landed some men, which forced the Town, and Burnt it, and spread themselves about the Country, where they made several Peafants Prisoners, and burnt many Villages. But Michaeli, Chief Magistrate of Canea, charged and repulsed these Pillagers, with eight hundred Men, Commanded by Justinia ni, a Noble Genoise, who had by chance landed at that place, and which were feconded by some Troops of the Militia of that Country. Louchali Cruised with fifty Gallys, on the

Louchali Cruised with fifty Gallys, on the Coasts of the Northern parts of the Isle, where he landed some men, who wasted the Country for a great Space; chance savour'd the Valour and Diligence of him, who was sent out on this Expedition. Retimo, a considerable Town, and well Peopled, but without Garrison, and ill fortified, lay open to the least Insults. Barochi, Sacredo, and Justiniani her Magistrates, on the rumour of the arrival of the Enemies at Negrepont, were urgent with Marinus Caballo Providitor to send them at least Five hundred Men, to encourage

the Inhabitants, and defend themselves from Surprise. But Caballo refused them, lest by this means he might weaken the Garrison of Candia, whereon depended the conservation of the rest of the Island. Those of Retimo. whom the march of the Infidels fill'd with difquiet, were feized with fuch a Trembling at the hearing of the Enemies being at Suda, that taking care only of their Lives and Familys, they for fook the Town without minding their Estates, and gain'd in great hast the Mountains, and other places of Retreat, it not being in the Magistrates Power to hinder them; who seeing this, caused the Treasure to be cast into a Deep Well, and the Publick Registers exported out of the Town, and thus left it. Loughali drew pear it with a design of withdrawing at the least Resistance, intending only the Alarming of the Inhabitants, but finding it for taken, he gave the plundering of it to his Soldiers, who being laden with Booty, burnt it, with what foever they could not carry along with them. Tis faid the Infidel caused what was taken from an Old Woman, to be restored her, who was the only Person left in the Place, and commanded her in a joke for all acknowledgements, to thank his Countrymen for the Booty they had left his Army, and thus returned enrich'd to his Fleet

The Pillage of the Country and Desolation of Retimo, served for a Pretence to the Revolt of some Peasants; who being discontented at the rigorous usage which was shewed them in the Imposition of the heavy Taxes on them,

and

and forcing them to serve the Venetian Gallys." were relolved to make advantage of the diforders of the Isle, believing this a favourable conjuncture for the casting off the Yoak which they long intended. And in Effect, had the Barbarians remained any confiderable time in Candia, and the male-contents declared themfelves, the Isle would have bin absolutely lost! These Peasants not being able any longer to contain themselves, got together in great numbers, on occasion of a Priest whom a young Gentleman had beaten. They thereon took Arms, broke into, and plundred this Gentlemans House, and murthered him and his whole Family. Which Action having encreased their Boldness, they fell on the Nobility, and made a great Slaughter of them, pillaged their Estates, and shared the Booty between them, as if they had obtained the lawful Poffession of it by right of Arms. They wrote at the same time to Perteau, entreating him to take them under his Protection, but he who had the charge of carrying their Message, on his return relating this Baffa's departure from Suda, the Remorfe and fear of Punishment diffipated this multitude, feveral of them returned into their Houses, and others offer'd the Providitor to take a new Oath of Fidelity, defiring Pardon for their Fault. Caballo was the more inclin'd to grant it, as apprehending the Consequence of so dangerous an Emmo-But when he understood the Enemies had weighed Anchor, he fent a thousand Foot against these Rebels, under the command of Peter Avogaro, to whom was joyned Mazthew Calergio, followed by a great number of Friends and Domestic's. Avogaro disarmed these Mutinous People, and made them Prifoners, several of which were condemned to

dye, and more to the Gallys.

The Turks at their departure from Suda, drew near a place called Turluro, to alarm those of Canea, but were surprized by a Tempest wherein they lost Three Gallys, and nine others had like to incurred the same Fate. They put off from Candia to make a descent into Serigo, and wasted the Country round about, without offering to attack the Town. They afterwards steer'd their Course toward Zant, where they also landed some Men; but Perteau seeing the Inhabitants retired into the Castle, and bent on a Resolute Desence, discharged his Choler on the Trees and Houses.

He cut down all the Vines with which this Isle is every where planted, and burnt such a Prodigious quantity of Vessels; that the Inhabitants were at a great loss where to bestow the next year their Wines. From Zant he came to Gephalonia, the Territory of which is far more extensive and Fruitful. Where the Barbarians made a great Multitude of Slaves, Drove away a prodigious number of Cattle, and thence parted to Gorsou. Lewis Gorgio, and Francis Gornelio, to whom the care of this Isle was committed, had prevented Perteau, by a deligent Preparation, on supposal they should be attackt. They caused all the Corn in the Fields to be hastily transported in-

to the City. fo that that the Turks finding nothing to Pillage, revenged themselves on the Trees with Fire and Sword. The Venetian Soldiers not daring to fet upon them in the open Field, laid Ambushes for them, and kill'd several who were straying in search of Plunder; The Commanders were informed by some Prisoners they took, that the Bassa had no design of besieging their Town, being well fortified; and in effect they foon fet Sayl for Supoto. The Venetians had possessed themfelves of this place at the beginning of the War with as great Dexterity as Valour; and Manlio, by whose advice it was attacked, was entrusted with the care of keeping it, when 'twas taken. The Italian Garrison being dismayed at the Arrival of fo formidable an Army, flipt out at a private Gate, and abandoned the place with more Cowardise than the Turks had one before them, leaving their Commander to the Mercy of a Cruel and Spightful Enemy: Yet Manlio defended himself with those tew Men that staid with him to the last Extremity, more edged by despair than hope of being relieved, but at length was forced to yield the place, and himself a Prisoner.

The War lasting all the Winter in Iliria, and Dalmatia, these Provinces were over-run with the Enemies Troops at the beginning of the Spring; and the Inhabitants of Zebenico who had no Mills about their Town, suffered great Inconveniencies for want of Flower. Hemolaus Tipoli, who commanded four Gallys along this Coast, attacked, during the

Night,

Night, an ancient place near Zebenico call'd Scardona, kept by a Turkish Garrison, which held the Country in Subjection. Hermolaus having taken and burnt this place, did thereby. lay open a way to those of Zebenico for the grinding their Corn. He held afterwards four of the Enemies Vessels, as it were, befieged, who retiring up the River of Narante. fet upon all the Barks which appeared in those parts. Tipoli having given them Chase, they made to Shore, and landed a thousand Men. who immediately opposed the Venetians approaches to their Vessels, but their Cannon forced them to leave them, and Tipoli having taken out thence whatfoever was valuable. burnt them. The Venetians at the same time met with an happy opportunity, but the small Diligence and Vigour they used in effecting the Enterprize, spoiled the Success of it.

There were some Persons sent privately by the Turks to Alexander Donati Governour of Antivari, who were conducted out of the place by some Epirots, that perswaded them by the way to deliver Scutari, a Town well fortified, and the Capital of the Province. These Traytors agreed with Donati concerning the recompence of this Service, and the means of accomplishing it. The greatness of this Enterprize extreamly flattering the Vanity of the Governour of Antivari; he wrote of it to the Senate, not so much for the obtaining their order and further Succours, as to make himself necessary. The Senate judging it expedient to follow this advice, **fent**

fent him eight hundred Men, commanded by Annibal Emiliani of Forli, with order not to undertake any thing, without the participation of Zachari Solomoni Magistrate of Cara o. Donati vext that he must share the Honour of this Enterprize, obeyed with an ill will, and kept the matter no longer as a Secret; fo that the Turks having notice of it, punisht the Traytors with the greatest Severity, and more carefully guarded the place. The Venetians hoping to subject all Epirus, ordered James Malateste to march to Cataro with Four Thousand Foot. This place, besides the Plague with which it was afflicted, had underwent all the Calamity of War, and the Infidels thought to have furprized it by the Treason of a Sicilian Captain, who was to deliver them a Gate, the keeping of which was committed to him. Salamoni discover'd this Plot, faved the Town, and caused the Sicilian to be strangled, who was afterwards hang'd by one Foot, on the outfide of the Walls. But the Designs on Epirus met with very unfortunate fuccess, and proved greatly dif-advantagious to the State. fidels becoming Masters of a Village about two hundred Paces from Kataro; Malateste wanting Experience, and not being ablé to smother his Resentments, thought he was bound in Honour to drive the Enemies from a Post, which was won in his Sight, and whose Neighbourhood incommodated the Town; and leeing no likelyhood of attacking them that Day, he prepared himself the next morning, and being informed of the place of their Retreat,

treat, he fent one Party before him by Land. and himself went on board a Gally with a con-

fiderable number of choice Men.

He made fure of a Rifing Ground near the Bourg, in which they had passed over the Night, and whence they dislodged at the first Malateste pillaged and news of his March. burnt this Village, enraged that he had mist his blow. But the Infidels, who fent at the fame time for Affistance in all the Neighbouring Parts depending on the Grand Signior, speedily gathered a considerable Body, charged Malateste from a higher part of the rising ground of which he had possessed himself, rowled down great Stones on his Men, and overwhelmed them in a Tempest of Darts and Ar-This Surprize, together with the difadvantagiousness of the place, having discomfited them, Malateste used his utmost endezvours to make them keep fome order, and opposing the Enemy alone with too great boldness, had his Thigh broke with the blow of a Stone, and was made Prisoner. The Turks carryed him to Gonstantinople, where he could not obtain his Liberty, till after two years Slavery, and then was released at the Intercession of the King of France.

This Misfortune ruined the Affairs of the Venetians in Epirus, and the Turks alarm'd at the danger with which Scutari had been threatned, and Revolt of some of the Neighbouring People; fent a confiderable Army of Horse and Foot under the Command of Acho-This mat, to keep this Province in its Duty. Balla

Balla drove the Epirots out of the Field, who had taken part with the Republick; and forced them, after feveral Combats, to shut themselves up in Dulcino; where Achomat besieged them with his whole Army. He batter'd the place several days with his Cannon; threw down the Walls, and gave divers Affaults whence his People were continually repulfed by the vigorous resistance of the Besieged; who feconded the Scituation of the place. Twas a Scraggy Rock furrounded by the Sea. except a space of Land, which serves for an Avenue, and which part was the most strongly fortified. Garacoffa having taken thirteen Gallies, approached Dulcino, to acquaint the Inhabitants, that they were no less in danger from the Sea than the Land. This threatning fo difmayed them, that they had fet open their Gates to the Infidels, had not Tipoly and Soranio obliged Sciara and Martinengo, Malateste's Successors, to get into the place, with a Reinforcement of Five Hundred Men, which he had led to Cataro. Martinengo no sooner understood the ill condition of the place, but fent word to the Senate, he would leave it, if he were not succour'd in three days. Perteau, who left Supoto, arrived hereupon with all the Ottoman Army; fo that the Besieged having no hope of Affistance, surrendred, on condition the Citizens thould only take an Oath of Fidelity to the Grand Signior, and the Garrison march out with their Arms and Baggage. this Treaty was executed according to the usual Faith of these Barbarians: For Achomat taking it ill the place should be yielded to Perteau, and not to him, who first besieged it; when he was entred, fell to Plundring it. Perteau, who was no more exact to his Word, laid all the Soldiers in Chains, excepting Martinengo, Venieri, Podestat of the Town, and some Officers, whom he permitted to depart, having first taken away their Arms and Equipage.

Dolcino being taken and fackt, the Barbarian's Fleet went to cast Anchor over against Antivari; a City built on a rifing ground, in the midst of a Plain within Three Miles of the Sea, sufficiently fortified by its natural Situation, as well as Walls. The Valour and good Disposition of the Inhabitants would have defended the place better than its Garrifon. But Emiliani and Donai, who were to fustain the Siege, were so much at variance, that they made use of their Authority to deliver it to the Conqueror; the Effects of whole Perfidiousness was sufficiently felt by the People and Garrison. The Soldiers were put to the Chain, and as many Citizens as were found retiring with their Goods (according to the Articles of the Treaty) were taken and fold for Slaves. Perteau caused the Archbishop of the place to be cruelly murthered, a Person, whose Singular Piety cannot be sufficiently commended: He permitted the two Traytors to retire where they pleased. But they bannisht, and secured themselves by a Voluntary Exile from the Punishment due to so infamous an Action. The Bassa left a moderate Garrifon in the place at his departure, and rafed the Caftle

Castle of Pisani down to the Ground. He dealt in like manner with the Town of Budua, which its Inhabitants had deferted; and afterwards returned to his former post, to retake Gataro. He had sent an Epirot, taken Prisoner at Dulcino, whom he used as his Kinsman (being both of of the same Country) to exhort the Governour to Surrender. He was enjoined to affure him, that in case he yielded to his desires, the Garrison should march out with their Baggage, and the Inhabitants enjoy an entire freedom from all Impositions; but if they designed to hold out a Siege, they should certainly be put to the Sword. Barbaro, for thus was this Epinot Prisoner call'd, having offer'd his Proposals in the hearing of the Citizens and Soldiers, Salomoni answered in the name of the Town, That the Republick having committed to him the keeping of it, he would rather perish together with all the Inhabitants, than fail in his duty. In the mean time Perteau advanced up the Gulph of Cataro, thinking the Misfortune of Antivari and Dulcino would dishearten the Catarians, and make them comply with his Offers. But being informed of their Generous Answer, he imagin'd Barbaro had ill acquitted himself of his charge, and therefore caused him to be laid in Irons. The Fleet continued their Course, and cast Anchor under Gastel-Novo, to deliberate maturely on this important Enterprize. The Garrison of this last mentioned place paffionately defired the taking of Gataro, confidently affirming the Siege could not be either long or difficult. But Perteau, who

who mistrusted the Success, wisely consider'd he might set himself more back in Selims savour, by a disappointment in his Design, than he could advance himself in the accomplishing it; and therefore declared, his chief business was to find out the Christian Fleet, and engage'em: and as to the Siege, it must be deferred till the

next Spring.

Whilst the Turks remained in this Road. Louchali and Garacoffa with part of the Gallies. went to infult over the Venetian Islands. Curfolari, which lay most exposed to danger, was preserved by an Adventure worth admiring. Antony Balbo its Governour, more faint hearted and timerous than a Woman, fled the same Night the News came of the arrival of the Turkish Fleet, and was followed immediately by the Men Inhabitants. Their Wives being lest alone in the Town, shut the Gates, and by the Counsel of a Priest, called Antonio Roscono (who had endeavour'd to retain the Governour and Citizens) they put on the Cloaths, and took the Arms of their Husbands, mounted the Walls, and thus stood in the posture of People, resolutely determin'd on a Couragious This Stratagem was feconded by a Singular Accident; for one of these Women feeing the Enemies Gallies drawing near the Walls, boldly put fire to one of these Can-nons, pointed by chance directly against the The Shot was fo fortunate, that it struck down one of the Masts of their Gallies; and the Infidels supposing the Garrison were very bold and numerous, retired without lan-The ding a man.

The Senate was so pleased with this Action. that when after the War, the Inhabitants of Gursolari, press'd by Scarcity, had recourse to their Liberality; Twas answered, They had not so well served their Country nor the State, to deserve such a Favour, and must present themselves in their Wives Names, to whom they were indebted for their Safety. The Turks advanced as far as the Isle of Lesina, where they landed, and Pillaged the Country; forced the Town and burnt it; the Old People of it were murthered, with all others that were not capable of Service, and the rest made Slaves. These Pyrats rejoined Perteau, who no fooner had fet Sayl, but he received orders from the Sultan to besiege Cataro. But he returned answer to his Highness, That this Expedition must neceffarily be put off to a more commodious Seafon, and steered his Course thereupon to Gorfou. Where he landed in Person with Eight Thousand Foot and Four Hundred Horse taken out of Epirus, and charging the Christians, who rashly opposed his descent, he beat them, and made them retire into the Town. He afterwards made himself Master of the Suburbs, which he burnt, as if he intended a formal Siege. But the Cannon from the Castle, which kill'd him feveral People, forced him to retire. He caused the Fields to be wasted. the Trees to be cut down, and returned to his Vessels without any advantage from so great a Devastation. This Bassa being too well instructed of the ill Condition of the Venetian Fleet, tarryed thirteeen days longer before Corfou, without 04

without undertaking any thing further, in expectation of News from Constantinople, with as great assurance, as if he had rode in the Turkish Ports; which was no small Grief to the Christians, considering how easie this Barbarian might have been attacked and routed, had their Fleets bin out with the same Diligence,

and good Agreement.

The Venetians Celebrated with great Joy, the Conclusion of the League, in the presence of the Foreign Ministers. But if this Union encreased the Courage and Hopes of the Venetians, the main difficulty lay in raising of Money, to carry on these great Preparations. After several Assemblies of the Senate, the Result of their Debates was divided, touching the manner of exacting Contributions from the associated Cities. Some were for levying a tenth part on all the Fruits of the Country. Others, That every one should pay proportionably to the quantity of Acres he held; which last advice was followed.

As foon as this Tax was published, the People were so greatly set against it, that all Concourses, Fairs and Markets rung with Complaints. One Town exhorted another not to suffer so grievous an Imposition, which would soon be followed by others more intollerable. Twas every day spread about in all places, that new ways were devised to impoverish the associated Cities; That these Impositions had no President; That whatsoever the Earth produced was laden with Tribute; That no Commodities were free; That Seamen were presid

press'd from the affociated Towns, contrary to their Rights and Priviledges; That so great a number of them were raised, that the Fields lay wast, and such as remained within, were overburdened with Taxes; That endeavours were used to render them uncapable of ever raifing them selves from these Miseries, whilst the Chief Magistrates lived in Luxury and Wantonness on what they had unjustly taken from their poor Families; maintaining in this manner their Rapine and Avarice, under a Pretence of a War, wherein only Venice was interested; That before the last drop of Blood was drawn out of their Veins, the Senators would do well to open their Coffers; That fuch a grievance was not to be endured, but openly and univerfally protested against, by which means the Senate would be forced on more moderate Counfels. Some of those who were most notorious for these Complaints, were punisht for their Infolency; but 'twas not judged fitting to pass further, till the Deputy of each Town were heard. Senate seeing the City filled with these Deputies, order'd them to make their Remonstrances apart. Their Harangues were all different. fome affirmed an inhability to contribute in any fort to new Impositions, having much ado to acquit themselves of the old. Others requested some Diminution; but all in general rejected the Decree. The Magistrates were strangely surprized at so precise and general a Refusal. 'Twas impossible to make War without Mony; and sufficient Supplies could not

be had without extraordinary Levies, and it highly concerned the Senate's Authority not to revoke a Decree of that Nature. fair having bin long agitated, 'twas thought necessary to encline to moderation, to prevent any Sedition; and the discontented Towns putting themselves under the Protection of fome Neighbouring Prince. The Senate having then annulled their Decree; all the Deputies were order'd to be in the Palace, where they were told, That the Decree they complain'd of was made by meer necessity, the Senate being very fensible of its Rigour and Severity; That they had voluntarily revoked it, being fatisfied with their Zeal and Fidelity; That this Condescension should oblige them to affift the Republick, according to their utmost Power; That the State expected no less an acknowledgment for the fifty years Peace which she had procured them; That twas fitting those amongst them, whose Countries lay nearest the Sea Coasts, should contribute most, as being in greatest danger; That twas absolutely necessary to provide for a great Army, or resolve on yielding to the Infidels, and perhaps become Slaves and Tribucaries.

That Venice, wherein resides the Soveraign Authority, would contribute first; the Magistrates freely submitting themselves to the Execution of their own Laws; That if they consider d the weight of the Burden they had to bear, they must also consider the Enemy they had to deal with, who without any Pro-

vocation

vocation on their parts, forced them against their Wills on these defensive Preparations. This Discourse so appealed the Deputies Minds, that they consented to a levy of Poll-Mony, amounting to more than three hundred Thousand Crowns a Year whilst the War

should last.

This Talk being over Venice was vexed with another trouble worse than the former. There were every day Reports spread of the Progress of the Barbarians in the Mediterranean Islands. That having Pillaged Gandia, Zant, and Gepbalonia, they would exercise the same Barbarity in other places, and come with a formidable Army to attack the chief City. Although her Situation secured her from a Surprizal vet the flowness of the Spaniards, which hindred also the other Confederates, obliged them to fland on their Guard. They feared left the Populacy, affrighted at the fight of the Infidels, and struck with some panick terrour, should for fake their usual Traffick, and leave the Town in disorder and Confusion. The Magistrates to prevent fo great a Mischief, resolved to fortifie themselves on the side of the Sea: for Venice is so Situated amongst small Isles, and separated from the Continent by the Waters flowing in the Mediterranean, that there's no going on Shoar to her but in small Barks, whose prodigious number fills the Channels, which pass through the midst of the greatest Streets. Great Veffels can come near her only in one place, and neither dare they enter without the guidance of some Skillful Pylot of the Country, the continual agitation of the Waves making

making this Paffage uncertain and difficult Two well built Castles form and defend the Entrance of the Port, which is shut up by a great Iron Chain, fastned from one Fort to the other. There came Three Gallies from Pola well Armed, which rode at Anchor before the Port, and three great Vessels over against a place called Malamocque, in as good a Condition as the Galeasses. The Continent was fortified with Trenches, Forts, and Walls, which Works were defended by feveral great Pieces of Cannon, drawn from the Magazins of the Arlenal; wherein were placed ten Thousand Foot, raised in the Cities, obliged to furnish them with Militia, with what Horse they could get besides. Julius Savorniani, in whose Ability the Senate put much confidence, was fent for from Zara to take care of this Work, and named General of this little Army. Vincient Morofini who was chosen Providitor, had Co-adjutors, Lewis Grimani, Alexander Buono, Andrew Bernardi, Laurence Sorancto, Mark Justinian, and Francis Michaeli. The Venetian's Application to this new Work, made their Strength mistrusted, and in effect it might be faid, confidering these Precautions, That the Infidels were already Masters of the whole State, and that now they had only their Capital City left to preserve.

The restlessness of the Venetians was encreafed by the News of the taking of Famagusta; and the Republick having from thence forward no other Support than her Sea Forces, all her hopes lay in the Decision of a Combat. This News News being found false and without grounds, the City began to re-affure her felf. But this Report proved ominous, and presaged the Misery which foon after happened. Zani had ordered Peter Troni the last Summer to load four Vessels at Candia with Provisions and Soldiers, and carry them to Famagusta. Troni dyed in the mean time, and Mark Antony Quirini was put in his place. Who fruitlesly spending the time, till the end of the year in the Port of Gandia, there was another Officer chosen for the Conduct of this Enterprize, called also Quirini, and Sirnamed Stenta, who took as many Gallies, as he thought requifite for this Expediti-He set Sayl on the Thirteenth of January, and came within fight of Famagusta after ten days fetting out. The Enemy had left fix Gallies near enough the place to defend the Entrance of the Port from the Christian Vef-Quirini, who had twelve very well equipt, sent before the Vessels which were laden with Ammunition and Provisions to draw the Infidels out to fight, and endeavour'd in following them to conceal his course. Turks no fooner faw them, but they made out after them with full Sayl. But the twelve Venetian Gallies, which appeared immediately made them get to Land, where they dif-imbarked their Cannon, and retrenched themselves on the Shoar. Quirini, who pursued them, sunk two of their Gallies, the four others escaping by means of the Night, whilft Quirini was endeavouring to put his Succours into the He went the next morning in fearch

of them, and fell on one of those great Vessels which the Turks call Mahones, which fet our from a part of Gilicia, carrying Cloaths for the Ottoman Army, and three hundred Jani. faries, who did not furrender till after a bloudy Fight. Quirini moreover took a French Vessel, which the Turks constrained to part from Alexandria to carry Ammunition to Gy-The Governour of Damas was in brus. this Vessel with two hundred Soldiers. got out in a small Boat to the Turkilb Fleet; and his Men were put to the Chain. Quirini entring Famagusta with such glorious Spoils, assured the Garrison of a more considerable affistance than that which he then brought them, and thus returned to Candia as happily as he fet forth.

Mustapha transported, during the Winter, fresh Troops into the Isle of Cyprus, to fill up the places of the Dead and Wounded. And the Pillage of Nicosia, the Noise of which was carryed far and near, on purpose to stir up the Rapinous Humour of these Barbarians, had brought over above Sixty Thousand Voluntiers, in hopes of Sacking Famagusta, which was held for the Store-House of all the Neighbouring Ports, and imagin'd to be full of Riches. Mustapha renewed afresh at the beginning of March his Preparations of this Siege. Bragadin and Baglioni, who defended the place, labour'd without ceasing at the restablishing of their Rampars, as soon as the the Enemy retired into Winter Quarters, and employed this Season in fitting and preparing all

all things for a vigorous Defence. But they chiefly applyed them telves to perswade the Garrison to hold out to the last, and dye like Faithful Subjects and true Christians. The good Correspondency between these Commanders, and Obedience of the Soldiers (two things necessary in a dangerous Conjuncture) had saved Famagusta, if the baseness of those, whose duty was to succour it, had not abused and decei-

ved the hopes of the Besieged.

Mustapha drew near the place immediately after the taking of Nicofia, and told his People, when he had confidered the Situation and Fortifications of it, that this Siege was far less difficult and dangerous than that he came now from finishing. But mention'd nothing what he thought of the Commanders and Garrison, whose Capacity and Courage he more feared, than their Walls and Ditches. He fent three thousand Men, in his March towards Nicosia, to hinder the Communication of the two places; of which Baglioni having notice, expected them in Ambush, and charged them with that fierceness, that he scarcely suffered one of them to escape. He moreover set upon their Reer Guard, when they retired into their Quarters, of which more than five Hundred Men lay dead upon the place; ruin'd their Works, and carryed away one part of their These Valorous and Generous Acti-Baggage. ons, shewed Mustapha that Famagusta would be better defended than Nicofia; neither did he think this Conquest certain, as long as the Venetians had one Port in the Isle; and his Preparations

parations for the Siege of Famagusta, intimated of what importance he thought the taking of it was. The prodigious Army with which he was to attack it, feemed to encourage him: But feeing the Fatigues of the Soldiers, during the Siege, and what an abundance of Men 'twould cost him, he had endeavour'd to win the Inhabitants by entreaties, and grievous threats. Sometimes he defired them to make their own Terms of Composition; otherwhiles threatned them with a Desolation, like that of Nicosia. But both his Offers and Threatnings He fent then Podocatero and were rejected. John Susomini, to perswade them to surrender. They were enjoyned to affure them, that he was really interessed in their Fortune; and that they ought to feek their fafety in his promises and Faithfulness. But these sayings were of no Force with the Besieged. Susomini was detained by Force in the Town, because of his great Skill in Fortifications; and Podocatero o'rewhelmed with Sorrow, by returning with fuch a disagreeable Answer to the Visir, was sent back for fear of the ill usage of his Wife and Children, who were kept in the Camp as Hostages. The piteous Condition in which he appeared at Famagusta, lively affected all those who knew him in his Flourishing Condition. He was cloathed in a base Slaves Suit, which scarcely cover'd half his Body; His Head was tyed about with a Dirty Linnen Cloath, befmeared with Bloud; his Beard full of Nastiness, his Hair hanging clotted and unkembed, and his pale and meager Visage rendred

rendred him scarce known to his Friends, who remembred the Neatness and Gallantry of his Person, and the Magnisscence of his House.

Mustapha finding this Endeavour vain, revenged himself on this poor Gentleman, causing his Head to be cut off in the sight of his whole Army, his Wife and Children being present, who were dragged in Irons to assist at this Spectacle; and this Barbarian thence forward had recourse only to Force and Vio-

lence.

Famagusta is situated on that side which faces Syria, the Sea washing the Feet of its Walls, The Rocks that reach from a little Promontory, which is at the right hand of the Town, form a Port very fure and large. Two Shelfs of Sand arise behind these Rocks, the one which joyns the Cittadel, and touches the Sea Shoar, ferves for a Ditch, and fo closes the entrance of the Port, that scarcely can the Vessels find a Passage. This Channel is defended by a Castle, built on the other side, which answers The Town contains about two the Citadel. Miles in Circuit, she is surrounded by a deep Ditch, and Stone Walls, fortified by several Towers, built after the ancient Manner, more for Shew than Defence, whose Materials are easily beat down by the Cannon. The Venetians had raised some Works after the modern use, according as the time and place allowed them.

The Visir having encamped his Army, began his Lines of Circumvallation, opening at the same time a Trench by forty Thousand Workmen.

men, defended by as many in Arms. Heaf. terwards raised his Batteries in very advantagious Places. The Besieged every day sallyed out with incredible Valour, and kill'd great numbers of the Enemy. They stole out in small Companies, and tarryed not for the orders of their Commanders to attack their Trenches. But what soever advantages they gained, they lost still more than the Befiegers, proportionably to their Forces. Three hundred Men, most Greeks, armed with Sword and Buckler, according to the manner of their Country, having made a Sally, were charged by the Turks in a place dif-advantagious to them, where they suffered themselves to be imprudently surpriz'd. They left Fifty of their Company dead behind them, and the rest being grievously wounded, were beaten back into the Town. Since that time the Generals forbad, on great Penalties, all Persons to go out of the Town without leave. Batteries of the Besiegers being higher than the Walls of the City, no body could fafely walk the Streets, nor abide in their Houses. But feeing their Cannon did not fuch execution as they expected, they fet up another Battery against the Walls of the place, and made therein a confiderable Breach. Yet dared they not to hazard an Assault, but advanced as far as the Counterscarp, and endeavour'd to fill up the Ditch to the Top of the Breach, to afcend more eafily thereon. They threw Night and Day great quantities of Earth on the Ruines of the Wall; and for fear it might be remoremoved by the Besieged, who had already attempted it, they lined the Counterscarp with Musketeers, who continually fired on the Breach; so that the Christians not daring to appear in this place, could not hinder the descent into the Ditch. The Barbarians fill'd it up to the Rampart; covering it on the right and lest with Babbins and Sacks of Wool till twas Musket Proof. They attempted an Assault by this Breach, which would have succeeded with them, had not the Besieged, who burnt their Sacks and Faggots, driven them from this Post, with the loss of many of their Men.

The Turks discouraged, neither by the greatness of the danger, nor yet by the Difficulties or Fatigues, re-took the Ditch, and repaired again the ruined Works. They fet Miners here and in many other places. The Besieged liftning to them, heard the noise of them under ground, and made some Counter-Mines. But there was one sprung on the side towards the Sea, where 'twas least mistrusted, that with a terrible Noise overthrew a Tower, and part of a Wall, which buryed many Soldiers in its Ruine. Presently after the blowing up this Mine, the Besiegers, who were in readinels, made an Assault on this Breach with great Shouts, and the place had bin lost, if those who guarded that Quarter, and were unprovided, had been capable of Fear. They bore this Shock, maugre their Surprize, with an Heroick Courage and Valour: fo that the Commanders getting leafure to draw Forces together, P 2

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gether, the Enemies were vigorously beaten back. Baglioni falling upon them with a handful of pick't Men, tumbled them down into the Ditch. Their Officers, reproaching them for being beaten off with fo small a numher, from the Breach of a place half won. made them return five times to the Affault, but were always' received with the same Vigour, and in fine, forced to a diforderly Retreat, being forely Wounded. The Befieged. to prevent fuch another Attack, raised up a new Wall with Forts upon the Houses which were demolish'd, for to make Retrenchments. in case the Enemies should gain the out-works. The Besiegers sprung a great Mine at the Gate. called d'Limisso, which blew up many Men, and effected fuch a Breach as might be eafily ascended. The Infidels, animated by Honour, the Recompence, their Commanders promis'd them, and hopes of a Rich Prey, fell desperately on this Breach, rending the Air with their Shouts, and marching over the Ruins of the Wall, on the Bodies of the flain and wounded. At the fame time, and with the fame Vigour they attackt the other Breach, thus to divide and weaken the Christian Garri-The Fight held for Six hours together in both these places without a moments Respite: and if the Men that defended the place, shewed this day the height of Valour, the Women also testified more than could be expected from the Weakness of their Sex; for not contented to carry Arms and Ammunition to the Soldiers, they ventur'd into the greatest Dangers,

Dangers, throwing down Stones and Scalding Water on the Turks, who were exceedingly disturbed by it. The Bishop of the City, a Dominican, was on a Bastion near the Gate of Limifo, with a Cross in his Hand, and going with a marvellous Courage in the most perilous places, animated his People by his Zeal and Example. Mustapha, vext at the loss of so many Men, and disappointment in so many Attempts, resolved to encrease his Batteries, tomake wider Breaches, and thereon founded a Retreat. Yet did he not suffer the Besieged to rest, but harast them Night and Day, that he might tire them out with continual Labours; as foon as the Batteries were ready, they fired to fast, that the Besieged counted in one day five Thousand Bullets from their Enemies greatest Pieces. Neither the old nor new Wall could refift this Fury, nor the Belieged repair their Ruines, being hindred by fuch Showrs of Musket Shot. The offering at this Work, was to expose themselves to cermin Death. The Christians being no longer able to defend this Bustion, dug a Mine under it; to be forung, as foon as the Enemy should become Masters of it. The Vife caused the Town to be affaulted at the same time by all his Army in four different places; and the Vemetians being tired and wounded, could hardly undergo these Attacks. Yet did they encounter the Infidels with more Courage than Strength. The Dispute at Limisso was the most obstinate, because Mustapha encouraged his Men by his own Example, and the Christi-P 3 ans

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ans were forced to abandon this Post, Some of the Barbarians, who were mixt with them in the heat of the Fight, entred the Town: when Baglioni percieving the danger, so seasonably, fet Fire to the Mine, that above Three Thousand Turks, who thought themselves sure of the place, were blown up with the Bastion into the Air. The effect of this Mine was so Violent, that it fill'd the Neighbouring places with Ruines and Dead Bodies. Near an hundred Christian Soldiers, amongst which were fome Officers, that could not retreat time enough, unfortunately perished together with the Turks. The General dispirited at so many Repulses, began to distrust the taking of a place fo bravely defended. He had already lost the third part of his Army. He feared, that the ill Success of this Siege wou'd eclipse his Glory of taking Nicofia, and bring him into Difgrace with the Sultan. These Reflexions frangely disquieting him, made him severe with his Men; He sometimes upbraided them for fuffering themselves to be repulsed from the Breaches of a difmantled place, into which they might have easily entred. He otherwhiles incited them by great Promises to use their utmost endeavours for preventing the Relief expected in Famagusta, which would cause them to begin their Works anew. Having let them rest four days, he order'd his Officers with found of Drum and Trumper to a fresh Assault of the late Breaches. Himself at the Head of his best Troops, fell in with incredible Valour on that of Limiso, which the Ruines

ines of the Bastion had rendred very easie to be defended. Lewis Martiningo bravely withflood this first Effort, with such Men as he could draw together; but not being able to hold out against a second Charge, more furious than the first, Baglioni, tho' flenderly accompanyed, coming seasonably by the Gate, fell on the Turks, disorder'd them, and having kill'd a great many, put the rest to Flight. They were received in all other places with the same resolution, being forced to leave the Walls. and retreat into their Camp with confiderable

lofs.

Famagusta, so frequently assaulted, bore these violent Efforts, some of which held four and twenty Hours together, and the Besieged, joining Prudence with their Valour, encountred the Attempt, and brake the measures of the Barbarians. Hicronimo Magio, a Native of Anglaria, a Town in Tuscany, an excellent Ingineer, was in the place, who invented certain new Mines and Fire-Works, with which he greatly endamaged the Enemy. He levell'd his Cannon so exactly, that he dismounted eighteen of the Besiegers Pieces, by shooting right into their Mouths, and in an instant hatter'd and overthrew the Works, on which they had spent much time and labour. Baglioni, Bragadin and Tipoli having appointed the Officers of the Garrison every one his Post, continually visited them, giving all necessary orders, exhorting and encouraging the Soldiers, and combating in Person with the Enemy in the greatest Dangers. They eat and lay in the Towers of the Ramparts,

parts, not to be out of fight of their Men. The Christians, who thought it a point of Honour to keep their Posts, outbraved Death, by shewing as great a Contempt of Life, as Love for Honour. They stood before the Cannons Mouths as if their Bodies had been Walls, and his place who was carryed off, was immediately supplyed by another. Neither were the Inhabitants wanting in their Duty, the young People being amongst all Attacks, spared not themselves in any danger. The Ancient People, the Women and Children were ferviceable to their Power. Some tended the Works. and received the Soldiers Command with a wonderful readyness. The Ancient Women led on, and encourag'd by the Ecclesiasticks. brought Victuals and other Necessaries to the main Guards, and Posts furthest advanced: A Great Store-House was raised, into which every particular Person had put in what his House yielded; and left Money should be wanting during the Siege, new was Coyned of Bras, with the Arms of the Republick, whereon was put a Price, the value of which was to be paid in Silver as foon as the War should be ended. Twas judged that Famagusta might have been faved, had the Venetians fent any confiderable Succours. The Valour and good Conduct of the Commanders, the Courage of the Garrison, and Firmness of the Citizens, who held out four Months against the vigorous At tempts of a numerous and formidable Army, resolved to dye with Arms in their Hands, and who destroyed Sixty Thousand Barbarians, would would have certainly made them raise the Siege, had the Republick seconded these brave

and generous Resolutions.

Hierom Ragazoni, Bishop of Famagusta, having been entreated by Bragadin and Baglioni to go and demand Succour of the Senate; flipt out in the Night through the Enemies Sentinels, past over into Candia, and got to Venice. He shewed the Magistrates the piteous state of the Town, and spared neither Prayers nor Tears to move them to Compassion. The two Commanders had already made known this Extremity to the Republick, and that it was impossible to hold out longer, unless they were speedily supplyed with new Troops and Ammunition. Bragadin orewhelmed with Despair, yet complained pathetically to fee himself thus forsaken; recommending his Children to the Senate, whom he comforted in his Letters, and exhorted to be ever true to their Religion and Country according to his Example. Which Letters being read in Full Senate, fet all the Kindred of Bragadin on week ping. Bur this afflicted Family found more Compassion than Affistance from these Magi-Arates. Genevre Salvinta, Baglionies Wife, whose Spirit was enflamed by the Grief to fee her Husband in fuch danger, could not refrain from breaking out into Reproaches. She every where published, That if the Republick torfook a Person so greatly devoted to their Service in such a preffing Extremity; they must not expect hence forward that any Man will adhere to their Party. Having held this Dif-

Discourse before the Chiefest of the City; the afterwards went and importun'd the Senate, and forced them by her Clamours to meet and confult on a Remedy; but 'twas no where to be found. All the Troops were embarkt on the Fleet, on design of a general Engagement: They knew not on whom to cast their Eves. and no body offered himself to execute so perilous an Enterprize. Geneure, who had not only the Courage of a Min, but of agenerous Soldier, importun'd an order from them of conducting these Succours, alledging her Sex was not to be minded, feeing a Womans love to her Husband would transport her beyond all Dangers. Her restlesness making her afraid of the Senate's tedious Deliberations. the feat to Perusia, where Baglioni's Family was of great Confideration, fecretly to raife Men, and draw together his Friends and Dependants, being resolved in her own Person. and at her own Expence, to condust a Succour to Pamagusta, in case the Senate came not to speedy determination. In fine, to lessen her Discontent, 'twas agreed, there should be sent to Bragadin 700 Foot which were defigned for the Navy, with Orders to Honorius Scotto their Collonel to convey them thither. At the same time Orders were given to make ready two Vessels, for the carrying all manner of Refreshments, the Command of which was given to Nicholas Donati. At his departure he was advised to be careful of his way, and steer towards Gandia, there to learn News of the Enemy. These Succours were long in prepapreparing, that Geneure had no less difficulty to hasten them away, than to obtain them: and for the compleating her Despair, the Senate forbad her making use of this opportunity of going to her Husband. Donati was no diligenter in his Voyage, than in his fetting forth: and vet the Fame of this mean Supply might have preserved Famagusta, and this relief might have arrived time enough, had he instead of going on Shoar at Crete, only coasted the Isle towards the South, to avoid meeting with the Infidels. But he unfortunately put in at Candia, that he might be more particularly instructed in his way, and confer with the orher Officers of the Venetian Fleet about it. The Providitor Catallo staying him on feveral pretences made him lose the opportunity of executing forgenerous a design. Tis true, he was not the most to blame, Caballo's Avarice, and Quirini's Spleen being the principal causes of his stay. Catallo defired to make advantage of the Provisions, Donati was carrying to Famogusta; and Quirini was glad of this occasion to revenge himself of the Senate's Ingratitude, in not acknowledging the Service, he had done by his former Succeuring the same place. The other Officers in vain remonstrated to him the necessity of faving a place of that Consequence, nor was it to any purpose to represent, that such gallant Men well deferved to be relieved, and this second Attempt would crown his former Action. We must (answered he furiously) make the Senate feel the want of fuch Men as we, learn to recompence

pence those Citizens who serve them Faithfully in their Armies, and no longer bestow all their Favours to support the Ambitious humour of those who take their ease at home. Tis said, That Quirini, advanced from extream Poverty to great Wealth, was thereby become less active, loving more to enjoy what he had gotten, than gain Reputation. But during these Disputes, he received orders from Veniers to repair immediately to Sicily, so that ferting Sayl, and leaving Donati dilabled to conduct his Succours, the Belieged, continually prest by Fire and Sword, tired out with numerous Inventions and Stratagems, affault ced by the Enemies Cannon, as well by Sea as Land; their Gallies having approached the Walls to reduce them to despair, held out yet longer, resolved to defend themselves to the last, in hopes of being soon relieved.

Tho the Famagustians had by four Months Siege lost the greatest part of their Garrison, there remaining but eight hundred Italians. wearyed out and wounded, yet were they not discouraged, till they had spent their Powder and other Provisions. All the Stores were exhausted, and the Famine was so gleat, that they had feveral days fed on Horses, Asses, Dogs, Cats, and such like Creatures, so that Toyl and Hunger had quite exhausted their Spirits. The Commanders , who never before would hearken to any Proposals of yielding, began to be touched with the Miferies of the Inhabitants. These poor People told Bragadin, That having given so many Marks

Marks of their Courage and Fidelity, in hopes of being fuccour'd; they must think of surrendring on honourable Conditions; before the Enemy became instructed of the deplorable State, to which they were reduced; That some care must be taken to preserve the Remains of a place, whose Zeal and Faithfulness the Republick had sufficiently experienced: That a longer and more obstinate Resistance was not to be affected; lest they should draw on themselves a Disaster, like that of Nicofia; That they should be yet worse treated then the Nicofians, having held out longer; That he would consider how cruelly the Barbarians might use the Christians when taken Prisoners, having so often felt their Valour : and whether he could consent to the Sack of the Town, and the delivering up himself with the Wives and Children of fo many gallant Citizens, who had fuffered all the Extremities of War, in the Service of the State and their Such preffing reasons perswaded in fine, Bragadin and Baglioni; The latter taking Heaven to Witness, that it was not he who rendred the Town, but the Senate gave up him to the Enemy. On the First of August, there was by general consent a White Flag set upon the Walls, to let the Besiegers understand they were inclinable to a Treaty. There was at the same time a Cessation of Arms, Deputies were fent, and Hostages given on both sides. Hercules Martinengo and Mathew Colcio, fent to treat with Mustapha, were received by his Son, who conducted them into the

the Camp in great State. The Turkish Envoys were at their entrance into the Town treated by the Governours with like Honour.

After many Conferences, Famagusta was at last deliver'd up on these Conditions; The Inhabitants were to be suffered fully and quietly to enjoy their Estates, with Liberty of Conscience, and the free exercise of their Religion. The Garrison was to go forth with Flying Co-The Commanlours, Arms and Baggage. ders were to take with them five Pieces of Cannon, fuch as they pleased out of the place; and three Horses of State taken from the Infidels. They were to be supplyed with Vesfels to transport them into Candia; with a Squadron of Gallies for their Convoy. Mustapha was too well informed of what past in the Town, to be ignorant of their Extremity: but he fear'd, he increasing the Christians Courage should drive them to Despair, by refusing the Conditions, and was willing to spare the rest of his Army. But if he accepted the Capitulation, 'twas on design to falsifie his Word, and by cruel Punnishments to avenge himfelf on them, for the time and Men he had loft. The next day, the better to conceal his Treachery, he kindly presented the Christians with all forts of Refreshments. The greatest part of the Garrison and of the Baggage was already on board the Vessels to transport them, when Bragadin, coming forth of the Town, fent to request Mustapha, he would put in some of his Men, to preserve the Inhabitants from

ill usage. The Desire met with a kind Reception from the Vifir, who appointed when Bragadin should come to him. He went accompanyed by Baglioni, Tiepoli, Lewis and Hestor Martinengo, with feveral other Officers, and attended by near Two Hundred Musketeers. Mustapha, on pretence of doing them Honour, made the Troops about his Tent stand to their Arms. He, and the Chief of his Company were brought in, and had Seats given them with great Ceremony. Vifir at first spake to them very kindly, enquiring concerning many particulars of the Siege. and commending their Courage and Constancy, with a Flattery the more perfidious, in that he was going to cut their Throats. As they were taking their leave, he spake to Bragadin, to fend him the Prisoners, taken during the Siege. Bragadin extreamly furprized, answered him he knew not of any Priscners to return him: and thereupon this Barbarian, who was prepared for it, putting on Astonishment, cryed out furiously, That they were then murthered during the Truce, and at the same time caused all these Christians to be seized on, and put in Irons. 'Twas in vain for them to exclaim against the Breach of the Articles; They were dragg'd out of his Tent, and cruelly flain in his Sight.

The Unfortunate Bragadin, was faved from this flaughter, to fatiate the Tyrants Rage, by undergoing the greatest Torments. Mustapha, desiring to make him suffer more than one Death, set thrice his Scimitar to his Throat;

which

which this Illustrious Christian still undaynted. ly beheld. Having cut off his Nofe and his Ears, they threw him with Irons on his Legs into a hole, whence the Executioners drew him on the following days, to make him carry Earth in a Basket. They made him bow down with this heavy Burthen, and kiss the ground every time he past before Mustapha, who was fetting Men at work to repair the Fortifications of Famagusta. He was afterwards put on Board the Fleet, where he suffer'd several other Indignities. They tyed him to one of the Yards of the Gally, to make the Deformity of his Visage more publick. He was drawn into the Market place, and being hung up by the Heels, was flead alive. The Cruelty of this Torment, drew not from him so much as a Sigh, or the least word that savour'd of Meanness and Dejection; and this Hero surrendred his Soul to God, reproaching his Enemies with their Perfidiousness and Barbarity. His Skin feafoned with Vineger and Salt, Mustapha caused to be stuffed with Hay, and fastned on the Top of his Cabin for a Spectacle to the Coasts of Egypt and Syria. put into the Arsenal of Constantinople, whence the Children of this generous Martyr redeemed it, and preserved it as the most Glorious Trophy of their Family. The Fury of Mustapha being appealed by this Barbarous Execution, he gave the rest of the Garrison their Lives, but chained them to the Oar. Thus Famagusta, as valiantly defended, as 'twas obstinately attackt, followed the mournful Destiny of the The unhappy Isle of Cyprus.

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THE

HISTORY

OF THE

WAR of CYPRUS.

The Fourth Book.

finish't the Conquest of the Isle of Gyprus, Golonni and Venieri, who expected in Sicily Don John of Austria, beheld with grief the Desolation of Dalmatia. Venieri, advancing too far with his Fleet for the taking in of Provisions at Tropia, was surprized by a Tempest, in which he lost Seven Gallies, that were dasht in pieces against the Rocks near the Shoar; and for to compleat this Missortune, the Fire took the Powder of the Gallies, commanded by Francis Gritis. These Disgraces joyned to the Losses, which the Venetians suffered in the last Campaign,

paign, afflicted them the more, by how much they placed all their hopes in the Naval Forces. The Pope, who grew impatient at the flowness of the Spaniards, continually dispatche Couriers to King Philip, complaining at their letting flip the best part of the Season, without drawing any advantage from all these great Preparations of War. All Europe was attentive to the motions of the Spaniards. But whether 'twas an effect of the Gravity of the Nation, or that Philip design'd the Republick's Ruine; his small hast to second the Soveraign Prelate's Intentions, gave cause to mistrust his Although the time wherein his Sincerity. Fleet was to arrive in Italy was expired, and the Season already far spent, 'twas not yet well known, what was to be expected on that hand, and the Conduct of Don John gave great Sulpicions to the Republick. This young Prince, whose Army was ready to part, busied himfelf in fitting up his Equipage, by the Magnificence of which he pretended to draw admiration from all other Countries. Besides, this pittiful reason, Maximilian's two eldest Sons. whom the Empress their Mother caused to be brought up near Philip the 2d. their Unkle, waited the occasion of this Fleet, to pass over into Italy. One of these Princes fell sick, and was a good while before he recover'd, fo that the Gallies could not leave the Port of Barcelolona; and the Venetians murmured against this delay, so prejudicial to the Affairs of Christendom; and caused by reasons of such small moment. In fine, Pius V. sharply affirming, t

the interests of Religion, were betrayed, by abandoning the Confederates; the Spaniards ashamed at these Reproaches, set Sayl, and arrived at Genoa, towards the end of July. by afavourable Wind; Don John landed, and dispatcht at the same time Plegio, one of his Gentlemen, to give notice to the Pope of his arrival in Italy, and affure him he would, by his future diligence, make amends for the time he had loft. Yet he tarryed some days at Gema, during which Doria, who entertain'd him in his Palace, treated him with whatfoever the Magnificence and abundance of the Country vielded. Antony Tiepoli, who was going Embaffadour into Spain, was order'd to wait on him at Genoa, to compliment him in the name of the Senate, and entreat his immediate departure, for the Relief of those unhappy People, that wanted his Affistance. He dismist some German Lords, who were to go to Miland by Land; fent to Naples one part of his Fleet, under the Command of the Marquis of St. Cruce, to make ready all things there for his Reception, and some days after took the Cardinal Granvil, who lately lame Courle. succeeded Riberio, in the Government of the City and Kingdom of Naples, prefented him with a Standart, which he had received from the Pope. Don John parted immediately afterwards, and came on the 17th. day of August to Messina. Colonni and Venieri went out to meet him with all their Gallies. They shewed, to oblige him to use greater Diligence in his passage to Greece, the engagement of the

Treaty of Allyance, and disadvantages of the

Venetians, for want of his Affistance.

Paul Odescalchi, a Prelate of a fingular Virtue, was dispatcht to him from his Holyness, to joyn his Exhortations and Entreaties to the

Venetian's Remonstrances.

Don John excused his stay, by laying it on the Preparations of the King of Spains Arma. do ; and complain'd of certain Discourses, stuft with Outrages and Lies; by which 'twas endeavour'd to perswade the Publick, that his Catholick Majesty and he, were not willing to engage the Infidels, what soever occasion might offer it felf of receiving, or bidding Defiance, He afterwards returned the Pope and Republick thanks for their Esteem and Confidence in him, notwithstanding his Youth and inexperience, affuring them he would be wanting in nothing, his Honour required, for the defence of their Interests. But this was a very different Strain from that which was used in the Council which was given him. It was compofed of Spaniards of Doria, Landriani Governour of Sicily, Sforza Count of St. Flora, Ascanini Corneo, and Gabriel Gerbellon. Requiescens, in whom refided the greatest Authority, during this Expedition, shewed, that laying aside all Punctilio's of Honour, they ought to avoid the engaging the Turkish Fleet; That the Venetian's Interests were quite different from the King of That the Republick still dismayed with the danger she had run, and despairing of making with the Sultan any reasonable accomodation, was for playing a desperate Game, and hazzarding all; whereas his Catholick Majesty

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Majesty, who was led neither by Necessity nor Despair, could not endanger a Fleet, whose Conservation was to be reckoned of equal value with Victory; and that Don John ought more to prize the Honour, he had of being the King of Spains Brother, than the Command of the Confederates Army. The Italian Captains knew that Requiescens had his Masters Secret, and therefore they hearkned to him with as much respect, as if he had been the King that spake: They only answered, 'twas to be feared lest the Venetians, trusting no longer to the Affistance of their Allies, should clap up a shameful Peace, which might sharpen the Pope against Philip of Spain. Yet 'twas determin'd to go as far as Greece, as if 'twas designed to carry the War thither; and having amused the Venetians during the whole Summer, they should then return and lay up their Gallies in the Ports. Quirini and Canali, Providitors to the Venetian Army, brought Sixty Gallies from Gandia to Messina, perswaded the Spaniards were in earnest. Doria and the rest of the Fleet being come thither likewise, the Council was call'd, in which 'twas resolved to say! towards the Morea, Colonni and Venieri having desired it with great Entreaties. A review was made of the three Fleets, and because the Venetians had more Vessels than they needed, and there being a want of them in the King of Spains Fleet, Soldiers were offered in exchange on his part, which were accepted by the Venetians, to that four Thousand Italians were embark't on the Republicks Gallies at the Spaniards cost

for whose Maintenance and Support they la-

ded great store of Provisions.

All these things being thus prepared for a departure, the Generals, Officers and Soldiers went on board, having first devoutly received the Sacred Host, and set Sayl the fourteenth day of September, by the favour of a fair Wind. They carryed along with them the Vows and Benedictions of all the People of Sicily, and other Neighbouring Countries, who came down in great Concourses to Messina, to see the most numerous Navy which the Christians ever fet forth; who made the Port and Coasts ring with Shouts of Joy. The Flower of the Italian Nobility was in this Fleet, several of them having fignaliz'd themselves by Valorous Actions, as Sforza Count of St. Flora, Andrew Doria, Ascaneus Corneo, Pompey Golonni, Paul Urfin and Latin his Brother, Gabriel Cerbellon, Paul Sforza, Honorius Cajetan, Vincent Vitelli, and several others of the best Families in the Kingdom of Naples, Augustin Barbarigo, Mark Quirini, Antony Canali and Paul Duodi, Noble Venetians. There were also Spaniards of a distinct merit; namely, Lewis Requiescens, Chief of the Council to Don John of Austria, Alvarez Basano, Marquis of St. Gruce, John of Cordovia, and several other Gentlemen of Note, But those who held the first Rank by their Birth, were Francis Maria of Rovere, and Alexander Farnese; the first, Son to Duke Urbin; the second, to the Duke of Parma; and Paul Jourdan, chief of the Illustrious Family of the Urfins, and Son-in-Law to Cosmus

de Medicis Great Duke of Tuscany. Pius V. fent also Michael Bonelli his Kinsman, Brother to Cardinal Alexandrinus, to serve his first Apprentiship under such great Captains. these Young Lords, attended by a great number of Domesticks, zealous for the Honour of their Religion, had embarkt themselves in the quality of Volunteers. Although Don John of Austria won the publick Affections by his Youth, his Martial Ayr and Good Mein, yet the Generality of People could not but fear the Success of an Affair, whereon depended the Welfare of Christendom, which needed a Commander of great Courage and Experience. The Naval Army confifted of two hundred and ten Gallies, each of which carryed an hundred and fifty Soldiers, armed with Muskets, Swords, and kind of Half Pikes, of twenty eight great Ships of Burden, Veffels which having only Sayls, move not with that speed, as the Gallies do. These were laden with Men, with all kind of Arms, Machins of War, and commanded by Cajar a' Avalors, a Neapolitan Gentleman. There were besides six Galeasses, which were floating Castles, carrying Guns of the greatest Size, and which Fear neither the Attacks of the Enemies, nor the violence of the Waves.

This numerous Fleet, having weighed Anchor from the Port of Messina, at Sun rising, after four hours Sayl, came to the Promontory of St. John; where she rode the remaining part of the day and the night sollowing, to take in Fresh Water, and other Necessaries.

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The nextMorning she used no greaterdiligence. the Spaniards still busying themselves in these kind Employs, and spending much time therein. Venieri, who suspected these Amusements. shewed a great deal of Impatience; Don John having fent him word, he took in fresh Water. that he might not be obliged to stop any more in his course; he, in an angry manner retur-ned him answer, That his Fleet had bin stored with all things necessary fifteen days ago! That time was not to be thus confumed, feeing Autumn drew near; That 'twas a shame they had not yet undertaken any thing, against the Infidels, who were still Masters of the Seas; That he believed him too jealous of his Honour to avoid occasions of obtaining it; but he feared his Council were not led by such generous Sentiments: This Young Prince awakened by so bold an Answer, made a little more haft, and came to Corfou, after ten days Navigation; in which he often met with contrary Winds. Paul Ursin, being sent out be-fore the Fleet, informed the Generals, that the Infidels had lately retired from before this Isle, having done what mischief they could in it; and that departing from the Gulph of Lara, on the fourteenth of September, they had sayled to Lepanto.

The Christian Fleet rode three days before Corfou, to refresh themselves, and expect some Vessels, which were behind. Having provided themselves with all necessaries, and taken in more Artillery; the Council Assembled to deliberate, on what was needful to be under-

taken.

taken. The Spaniards and Italians, whereof confisted Don Johns Council, prepossessed with the secret Intentions of the King of Spain, were far from being in the Venetians Sentiments. Yet they did not openly declare themselves, but appearing uncertain, between both fides, they were for determining themselves, according to the exigency of Affairs, with respect to time, place, and all other Circumstances, resolving on nothing but what might be agreeable to his Catholick Majesty. They were wholly against the Confederates advancing towards Greece, alledging, this would be to expose the Army to Winds and Tempests, usual in Autumn, on those Coasts; That they might besiege Supoto, Margariti, or Castel Novo, the taking of which places would be followed by the Conquest of all Epirus; That when the Sea became boysterous, each might retire, into their Ports, to return on the next Spring. more early, to make amends for this years loss. Venieri understood well enough, that the Spamiards fought out Pretences, to let the Summer flip, and return into Sicily, fowards the midst of Autumn, as if they had Religiously observed their Engagement, though they had not struck a stroke. This ancient Commander shewed, to the end he might the longer retain them, that the Peasants of Candia were revolted; That the whole Isle was in a terrrible Consternation, so that 'twas to be feared. lest the Mahometans should make advantage of these Intestine Orders. That 'twas their Duty to hinder the Attempts, which might be made that

that way; it being unreasonable, the Republick should set out every year a Fleet, without ma-king any Profit for so great an Expence; and that he doubted not but the Barbarians Prefumption would accept a Combat. Golonni. more fixt to the Interests of the Pope, than Phillip the Second's, penetrated into the Spanish Intentions, and was for neither of these He maintained the Sedition of Candia was appealed, so that this Country needed no Succours; That the taking of Supoto or Marguriti, was an Enterprize unworthy such an Illustrious Armado; That 'twas shameful to them, to have layn in the Ports of Sicily, whilst the Turks ravaged the Isle of Corfon, not weighing Anchor till the departure of the Ottoman Fleet: Such a piteous Conduct as this, frustrating the expectations of all Christendom, would prove as disadvantagious to them, as Honourable and Profitable to the Infidels; That they came not furely with fuch Preparations to behold the Republicks States, filled with Murthers, Rapines and Devastations; That he was, in fine, for going directly to the Enemies, to draw them to an Engagement; according to the orders he had received from the Pope, to whom the King of Spain and the Venetians had committed the Soveraign Power of this Expedition; That their Fleet wearyed, and spent with Labour, and continual Courses in the last Campaign, could not hold out against the Christians, which was in its full Vigour and Prime; That some Spies, reported the Bassa's of the Sea, had detached several Gallies, imagining the Christians would not attempt any thing at the end of a Campaign; That should Fear, keep the Barbarians blockt up in their Ports, the advantage of curbing their Insolence, and encouraging the Christians, would at least redound hence. That the Tempests of Autumn were needless Terrors, and meer Chimera's, seeing there was time enough remaining, for the effectual execution of what they came out, and that in all cases, there were good Ports, and safe Retreats against

the Violence of the Seas.

Colonni, having thus spoke in the Council of War, advertised Don John and the Spaniards in private, not to discourage the Venetians, and thwart them in their way, lest they forced them on desperate Councils, disadvantagious to the rest of the Confederats; That the loss of Cyprus, and the Pillage of their other Islands, the Vastations of Inland Countries, and several of their Gallies, which were funk or loft; fo greatly dispirited them, that unless they were effectually affisted elsewhere, they would certainly conclude a Peace, with the Conquerours, on shameful Conditions for themselves, and indeed, dishonourable to all Christendom. That 'twas true, the King of Spain hazarded more, and gained less than the Venetians in a Combat; But the King of Spains Honour, was as much concerned, as the Venetians Safety.

The Opinion which the Spaniards had, that the Ottoman Fleet would avoid meeting them, made them enter into Column's Sentiment.

The Chief Officers were the more perswaded of this, by a Bark arriving from Zant, which brought News, that Sixty Turkish Sayl had steered their Course towards Modon. The greatest part of the Officers extreamly rejoyced at this News, prepared to follow them, and disposed their Men to fight, although they expected to find the Enemy in a posture of defence. The Fleet having set Sayl, the first of Ostober, were driven by a violent Wind, which obliged them to drop Anchor, and ride before Gomenize two days. Don John, and the two other Generals, made an exact view of all their Troops, in expectation of a more particu-

lar account, of the Turkish Fleet.

Giles d'Andrade a Spaniard, who was sent together with Cantareni, and Malipieri, each on his Gally, to discover the number, and posture of the Enemy; reported, they had feen Sixty Sayl, making towards the Levant, without knowing precifely, their Course; and that their Generals, with the rest of their Fleet, lay near the City of Lepanto; That they had received no news of the Christian Fleet; That they wanted Sea-men and Soldiers, and the Officers were employed in this leafure time, in filling up vacant Places; and that 'twas thought they came to beliege the City of Zant. Relation encreased the desire which the Chriflians had of fighting them; and Don John shewed in appearance great joy at so favourable an occasion; and treated the Venetians with more Sweetness and Confidence.

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The Confederate Army had scarcely began to Sayl, when a Diffention arose, which had like to have proved of fatal Consequence. The Venetians. had embarkt on their Gallies, some Companies which Don John had given them in Sicily. An Officer, named Mutio, a Native of Cortonne, was order'd on board a Frigat of Candia, commanded by Andrew Galergio; who treated this Captain with great Infolency, and contempt. Calergio prayed him several times, to live more civilly with him; but this fair proceeding, gaining nothing on the Spirit of this brutish Person; Calergio complained of him to Venieri; acquainting him, that he could not be Master of his Frigat. Venieri sent for Mutio. to chide him; but he derided this Order, and answered, he knew no other General but Don The Guards of the Standart, were at the same time dispacht, to seize on his Person. These Officers, in the Republick's Navies, carry the Generals Orders; and 'tis a Capital Crime, not to yield Obedience to them. nieri had agreed with Don John, that in case the Soldiers, which were Strangers, deserved Punishment, they were to be seised on; but this Prince should judge them himself, to shew the Respect, they were willing to pay to his Quality of Generalissimo, and for the greater Authority of these kind of judgements. Mutio, did not only defend himself from being seized. on, by these Persons, but causing his Men to take their Arms, he charged the Guard of the Standart so furiously, that one was kill'd, and the rest forced to depart the Vessel, grievously

wounded; using a thousand outragious, and unmannerly expressions against Venieri. Insolence, capable to provoke the most Peaceful; and Moderate Temper; so lively touched this Old Commander; that he caused this Rebel, to be feized with three of his Accomplices, and hang'd them all four, without any further Tryal, at the Yards end, of his Gally: notwithstanding the entreaties of Paul Sforza. in whose Regiment Mutio was a Captain; and without giving advice of it to Don John. This Prince, nettled at so violent and hasty execution, affembled his Council, to feek means of Revenge, for an affront, of which he was the more sensible, by his secret hatred of the Some Spaniards, too fierce and Venetians. open Enemies to Venieri, and the Republick. would have him punished in the same manner, and with this same hast, he had used in the behalf of these four Persons; affirming the outrage, could not be otherwise revenged, which he had offered the Supream Authority; and that the death of the guilty Person, was the only Vengeance which would cost least Blood. Don John would have willingly followed this fevere Counsel, had not Colonni speedily shewed him, there was more Malignity, than Prudence, in taking so dangerous a Party. Wife Commander, having exactly informed himself about Mutio's Execution; and the manner, after which the Spaniards, pretended to draw their fatisfaction; went directly to Don John, at Midnight; this Affair requiring an extream Diligence. He found him in a furious

rious Passion, and threatning to leave to Posterity, such a Terrible Example, that should for ever put a stop to such Irregular Attempts. Colonni entred immediately into his refentment; found Venieri's Action worthy of Punishment, and more rash and injudicious, than had bin yet represented: He afterwards used all his Rhetorick and Prayers, to mitigate his Cholor; by shewing him an Affair as this was. must not be undertaken, in the first Motions of Paffion. All the World will acknowledge; fays he, that Venieri deserves Death; but howfoever, it does not follow, you are obliged to dispatch him, without examining the Consequences of it. You must first fight the Venetians, if you be resolved to follow the violent Counsels, which are offered you, to the prejudice of the common Cause. The Republick's Fleet, confifting of Fifty Gallies, will defend him; without examining, whether he has right or wrong; yours being less numerous; you ought to mistrust the event of so Bloudy a Contest. But supposing, you conquer them, what Comfort will you reap thereby, in reducing by this means, the Affairs of Christendem into the most deplorable Estate imaginable. Will you fuffer so good Beginnings, which promise you Immortal Honour, to terminate in such a sad and miserable end? Will you renounce the Esteem of so many Princes, and the Love of their People, which will on this Action, change into Hatred and Curses? Enter a little into your self, let your Reason exercife it felf, and know that in overcoming your

your Passion, you will acquire as great Glory, as subduing one of the Insidels Countries. Consult not your Power, nor the greatness of the affront offered you, but consider the present State of Assairs; and be perswaded, you will be esteemed the Wisest Prince in Europe, when being able to obtain satisfaction to your just Passion, you sacrifice your resentment to

the Interests of Christendom.

Don John yielded to these Reasons, on condition Venieri shou'd never present himself before him. He hared him before this Affair hanpened, for fo feldom making his Court to him. and not demeaning himself according to certain Punctilio's of Respect, and servile Complacencies, which please the Spanish Pride. He was a true Tarpolian, that understood his business. but could not fcrew himfelf into all the cringing and flattering shapes of Courtiers; and therefore past for a rude fort of a Man. Colonni went afterwards to Barbarigo, who, although he had not the Title of General, was never the less considerable in the Venetian Army; and whom the Senate had chosen to repair by his Prudence and Gentleness, the Faults which Venieri might possibly commit. This Prudent Magistrate thanked Golonni for the Service he came now from rendring the Republick, and affembled at the same time the Council. All People were of advice, that Venieri should not be present with Don John of Austria, lest some new Action should divide the Confederates, and make them fail of the occasion of giving Battle; and that Barbarigo should sup-

ply his place, in the General's Conferences. Withall my heart, answered Venieri briskly; but Ifor my part too pretend, that young Man, and all of his Humour and Council, forbear coming into my fight. This Affair having bin happily ended, by the address and care of Colonmi, the Fleet continued its course, and ranged itself into order of Battel, for fear of surprizal; and to the end every one might quit and return to his Post according to the several occurrences without diforder and Confusion. This disposal having somewhat retarded the Fleet, she arrived not till the next morning at Gepbalonia, were she cast Anchor two days in the Alexandrine Port, to learn News of the Mahometans. Venieri received Letters in artiving from Caballo, dated from Gandia, which gave him advice of the surrender of Famagusta, and the Cruelty of Mustapha, who had inhumanly massacred Baglioni, with the Valiant Soldiers of the place, and barbaroully put to Death Bragadin, against the right of Nations, and the publick Faith. All the Soldiers, gnashing their Teeth, at the relation of this Barbarity, urgently demanded, to be led to revenge the death of these generous Christians; and interrupt the exultations, wherewith their Executioners were filled, at the furrender of so considerable a place.

The Turks, having cast Anchor at Lepanto, understood that the Christians, in their departure from Corfou, came upon them with Full Sayl. They were hardly brought to believe this, as not comprehending whence this new

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Courage

Courage should come to them. They had so long bin in possession of the Seas, without the least disturbance, and were so prejudiced in their opinion, concerning the pitiful condition of the Christian Fleet, that they could not imagine them Couragious enough, to challenge them to an Engagement. Their Generals, whom this report had strangely alarm'd, immediately coming from their aftonishment, sent forthwith Barks into all the Ports of this Gulph, to bring them Seamen and Soldiers. were much perplexed what to do. was by no means for hazarding a Battel, and an advantage which they possessed without striking a Stroak: but the Grand Signior having laid on him a contrary order, and he making himfelf responsable, for the event of this in-excution, he was for knowing the opinion of the Chief Officers, before he declared his own. The Wifest amongst them could see no likelyhood of Success, in accepting the defiances of the Christian Fleet, confident in their Strength and Bravery; yet Selim would be displeased, and enraged perhaps, at this their wary Precaution.

Hali, whose Age and Temper did not suit with such a Prudent Conduct, and seconded by those who aspired after bold Attempts, complained of the Affront offered the Musulmen, by deliberating whether the Christians were to be engaged, who offered them what they ever passionately desired. We must, said he, be as mean Sprited as those People, whom we have so often beaten, both at Sea and Land, to ballance

lance a moment, in going to receive them, having been in fearch of them on the Coasts of Sicily, they not daring to appear. It seems, as if 'twere we, who have bin chased, tho' during the whole Campaign, we have won Cities from 'em, ravag'd their Fields, and funk and taken feveral of their Vessels, with an Army always Viatorious, and feconded by the good Fortune of our Invincible Monarch; yet we hesitate, we tremble, and would colour over our Cowardife. with a chimerical and false Prudence. And if the Enemies become Masters of the Entrance of this Gulph, we shall keep our selves like Women, thut up in our Ports, exposed to the Scorn and Laughter of the Christians, who according to the Rules of War, will not fail to besiege some Maritime place, to draw us to a Combat. Shall we fuffer the Tributary Cities to be laid Wast and taken, without succoring them? What will Europe, attentive to the event of this War, think of us? Shall we fuffer (having so often defeated the Christians) it to be be reported throughout the World, That the Republick of Venice, has made us at length abandon the Mediterranean and Archipelago. God and his Holy Prophet preserve us from so great Infamy, and grant that the Sultan, who represents the Divinity on Earth, be not informed of our irresolvedness. If we be not ashamed to renounce the Advantages which we come from obtaining, let us not at least dishopour the Victorys of the Ottoman Princes on the Christians, and fall into such a meanness, as may fully their Memory, as well as the Glorious

ous Reign of Selim. Have we forgotten, that Piali loft the Command of this Fleet, for having omitted to pursue the Enemies, although he put himself in a posture to do it, and became culpable, only by the Winds Fault? A Soveraign so jealous of the Reputation of his Arms, will blush at our Waveringness, and punish us for it, as we deserve. For, in fine, we ought only to deliberate how to spare our Soldiers Bloud, and not doubt of Combating and

Vanquishing our Enemies.

This Discourse moved those that were of a contrary advice, and Perteau himself was drawn thereby to prefer, what feem'd honourable, before what was fafe and profitable. They were told, that the Christian Fleet had already gotten above the Isle of Cephalonia, they therefore fent the Corfary Garacossa, Famous for his Valour. and Skil, to learn more particular, and certain news. He took a Skiff, and drew fo near the Christians, under the favour of a dark Night, that he could tell every Vessel: He found not their Fleet fo strong, as 'twas imagined; and returned full of joy, to affure the Baffa's, that the Enemies Forces confifted only of an hundred and ten Sayl. 'Tis true, he could discover no more, and that the rest of the Gallies and other Vessels lay at Anchor in different Roads. The Turks flattering themselves already with a Victory, immediately weighed Anchor, tocut the Christians short in their passage, whom they imagin'd too weak, to dare to expect them: Two Hundred Gallies, and near Sixty and Ten Frigats, and other Vellels, composed the Or

sayl, which were discovered making towards Modon, and which rejoyn'd them in the Night, unknown to the Christians. The Barbarians believing there were but an hundred and ten Gallies in the Confederate Fleet, came in search of

it, with great Confidence and Triumph.

The Christians parted from the Port Alexandrine the same day, being the Second of October, and ordered themselves in the Gulph of Lepanto, as if the hour of Combat had bin agreed upon by them and the Enemy. they despaired of fighting them, and expected only the advantage of daring them to it. The two Fleets, thus deceived, found themfelves engaged, by a fatal necessity, to enter into Combat, notwithstanding the foresight of the Generals. The Barbarians, who had, during the Night, got a little beyond the Gulph, cast Anchor at Galengo, and ours, who advanced further, cast Anchor between Petala and the Gursolary Islands. The two Fleets quitted their Posts by break of day, the next morning, without each others knowledge; and the Chrifians, more minding their Preparations for a Fight, than their Course, ranged themselves in order of Battel, and divided their whole Force into four Squadrons. The Right Wing, which reached towards the Sea, confifted of Fifty Four Gallies, and was commanded by John Andrew Doria. Augustin Barbarigo was at the Head of the Left Wing, with a like number of Gallies. Don John of Austria commanded the main Body, confisting of Sixty one Vessels, having

having on each hand of him Colonni and Venieri The Duke of Urbin's Son, joyned the Captain Gally of the Church, being on board that of the Duke of Savoy; and Alexander Parma, that of the Venetians on the Admiral of the Repub. lick of Genoa. Peter Justiniani, who commanded the Gallies of Maltha, and Paul Jour. dan, were at the two ends of this Line. Marquis of St. Gruce commanded a reserved body of Sixty Sayl, to help those who had most need. John de Cardone preceded the whole Army, with a Squadron of eight Vesfels, to make discoveries. He was ordered to be at no greater distance from the Fleet, than four hours Sayl, to fend notice to the Generalissimo, as soon as ever he saw the Infidels, and immediately return and re-joyn the Army, The Six Venetian Galleasses made a kind of a vantguard, on design to disconcert the Enemy, by the Fire of their Artillery, which carryed very far. The Confederates Vessels were separated, for fear they should take in the Fight particular Resolutions; and 'twas decreed they should mix, that they might share the Danger and Honour, and mutually animate each other to combat well, and ingage the strongest to help the weak. The fame Vessels were difperfed and fent away, of which there were a prodigious number, to remove all hope from the Soldiers of faving themselves otherwise, than by defending their Gallies. Although the Vessels of Burden were well equipt and defended by good Soldiers and Artillery, yet 'twas not thought fitting they should enter into the engageengagement, lest they might not be able to follow the rest of the Fleet, in case the Wind

changed, or they wanted it.

The Two Fleets were separated by the Cur-Colories, at Sun Rifing, so that one could not difcover the other. Ours having still continued their Course, were ap-perceived by the Infidels, who appeared also some time after in the same order of Battel, excepting their not having a referved Body, and that their Line, by confequence being of greater extent than ours, was according to their Custom, drawn up in form of an Hali, as being chief Bassa of Half Moon. the Sea, was in the midst of the Army, on board the Admiral, directly opposite to Don Perteau was on one fide of him in another Gally. Louchali and Syroch, who commanded the two Wings, faced Doria and Barbarigo. They were no further distant than ten miles from one another, when Don John observing their Course, gave the fign to Fight, by fetting up the Standart, sent to him at Naples from his Holyness; The Adorable Image of Tefus Christ on the Cross, curiously wrought on this Banner, was no fooner displayed, but the the whole Army faluted it with shouts of Joy-Some bethought themselves of advertizing this Young Prince not to expose himself too confidently, in hopes of Victory, to the hazard of a Battel, the advantage of which could bring no profit to the King of Spain, but whose loss would lay open to the Barbarians a way into Italy. But an Advice given so late, and impertinently, was not fo much as hearkned to; and Don John commanded the Soldiers should be refreshed with meat, and afterwards made to take Arms, and all things else prepared for a Fight. The Officers, to whom was committed this care, had the leifure of doing this without Precipitation, and Disorder, whilst Don John, followed by Requiescens and Gardone. went in a Shallop from one Gally to another, to exhort the Soldiers to behave themselves like Christians. He judged of the brave disposition of the Navy, by the publick Acclamations; and as foon as he came on board the Admiral, on design to harangue his People, he lookt up to the Standart, and entreated of God with Profound Humility, to grant his Protection to the Christians, by casting Fear and Dread into the minds of the Enemies of his Holy Name. Then all the Officers gave at the same time a fign for Prayers, and the whole Army on their Knees devoutly adored the Sacred Image of Fesus Christ. 'Twas a Spectacle admirable enough, to fee fuch a prodigious number of Soldiers armed to fight, and breathing nothing but Slaughter, to prostrate themselves in a moment; some looking towards Heaven, others having their Eyes fixt on Crucifixes, and all in the posture of Suppliants, fervently praying for the Pardon of their Sins, and for the Grace to vanguish these Barbarians. This Countenance might make some suspect, that seized with Fear and Dread, they had no other hopes but in the extrordinary affistance of Heaven; had not the Valour and Courage they shewed in this Rencounter, sufficiently justified their Humility and Devotion.

TheseSacredSolemnities being over, the Captains represented to their Men, That they were at length, come to that happy day, in which the Christians might take Vengeance for the Outrages they had received from the Infidels; and for ever deliver themselves from the rigorous Yoak they would lay upon them; or open by a Glorious Death, the way to Paradife, and Crown themselves to all Eternity; whereas their Enemies must expect the infinite Pains of Hell. if they lost their Lives in the Fight; That God by his Mercy promised them in this World Riches, Pleasures and Honours, if they survived this perilous occasion; and Riches of a different Price, if they lost their Lives; That they ought to remember the impatient and earnest expectation, which all Europe had shewed for the union of the Christian Princes; and with what Horrour they detefted theirMif-understandings and Divisions; That they saw themselves at prefent at the utmost of their wishes; That their Army was filled with the bravest and most Illustrious Youth of Christendom; That they were how in a Condition, to testifie to their Countrymen, as well as the Infidels, that it has not been hitherto through the want of Courage or Prudence they have been worsted, seeing their particular Mif-understandings have been the onely cause, That the Barbarians had ever made their Profit of these Divisions; and that now God by his Grace, had given the Soveraign Prelat, and the rest of the Confederates, a Spirit of Peace and Concord, who would also give them Strength and Courage against the

Profaners of his Name; That the Turks puffed up with Pride at their advantages in the last Campaign, disdainfully offered a Combat. when they might end the War by keeping themselves peaceably in their Ports; That God struck them with fo great Blindness, on purpose to deliver them to the just Resentments of the Christians, resolved on a strenuous Attack. confident of Victory, and animated to revenge the Death of their Brethren, on their cruel Murtherers; That this numerous Fleet, wanting Soldiers and Seamen, was now falling a Prey into the hands of those, whom she thought to terrifie by the multitude of their Vessels; That they were interested to fight, not only for the fake of a Victory, but to lave what they esteemed most dear and precious; That the Liberty of all Italy, was in their hands, with the Honour and Lives of their Wives and Children, and that they themselves would be taken and fold, if their Valour made not ail these Disgraces fall on the Heads of their Enemies.

In the mean time the two Fleets drew near to one another, and that of the Turks was driven by a favourable Wind, but which fell a little before the Fight began, as if Fortune would make all advantages equal, by preparing a great Calm, on so remarkable a day. But it blew a little afterwards in favour of the Christians, and carryed the smoak of their Artillery into the Faces of the Ottoman Army; so that this Change was lookt on as a kind of Miracle, and an assistance sent from Heaven. The Priests, amongst

amongst whom were some Religious Capucins. exhorted the Soldiers with Crucifixes in their Hands, affuring them the Change of the Wind was an infallible mark of protection of the God of Hosts, whose Ensigns they ought to follow with Confidence. The Soldiers animated by these Discourses, went to fight with as great Contempt of Death as hopes of Victory. (strong Motives to awaken Strength and Valour.) The Mahometans having feen our Fleet make up to them above the Gursolary Islands. were strangely astonished at it. They were immediately surprized at so bold a March. But when they perceived the prodigious number of Veffels, which they did not suspect, they felt themselves struck with a terrible Terror. Perteau, amongst the rest, began to bewayl his Misfortune, and was forry he had engaged himfelf in so great danger, for the humouring of young rash Heads. But 'twas no longer time to muse on any other Remedy, than the necessity of making a strenuous Resistance, or perishing. When the two Fleets drew near at the distance of a Mile, Hali fired one of his greatest Pieces, to have the Honour of beginning the Action; and Don John at the same time answered him in like manner from his Gally. The Turks rending also the Air with Shouts, accompanyed with the noise of Drums and Trumpets, and other Warlike Instruments, made up directly to the fix Galeasses, who were advanced, and ranged two by two before the The terrible Fire from these Floating Castles, put a stop to the course of the Infidels, and

and made them flacken their pace. Some of their Vessels driven out of their order by the first Discharge, quitted their Ranks, and intangled themselves with those which were to supply their places, so that both of them remained exposed to the Christians Cannon. Had this Avantguard been less distant from the Body of the Battel, and we charged the Barbarians on this first Disorder, there might have been obtained a great and speedy Victory. But the Gallies being obliged to march in a Front, advanced but flowly, and left too great a diffance between them and the Galeasses. As soon as the two Armies were within Cannon Shot, both Fleets fired to fast, that the obscurity of the Airo caused by a thick Cloud, encreased the Horrour, which so dreadful a noise made in all parts. The Officers and Soldiers, furrounded with Darkness, confusedly mixt, and threatned with the fame danger, could no longer distinguish one another. Some Turkish Gallies, who would have gotten betwixt the Galeaffes, having drawn too near the Land, to attack them in the Flank, fell into a grievous disorder, so that Barbarigo, who commanded the Left Wing, first charged them, and drove them violently towards the Shoar. Siroch, who commanded the Enemies Right Wing, was pent up between a Promontory called Molegegno and the Gursolarys, and saw himself set upon by our Gallies on the fide of the full Sea. of his Gallies having made a vigorous attempt to cut through our Right Wing, charged the Venetians with the greatest Valour imaginable. This

This Effort of theirs would have endangered the Christian Gallies, had not some of the Enemies Frigats, dismayed at the first Attack, began to fly towards the Land. The two Fleets had as yet only fired their great Peices, with which the Christians were better stored than the Turks, and whose use they knew better than they. They had amongst others, certain Pieces of a new Invention, whose surprizing effect much contributed to the gaining of the Victo-These were a kind of Mortar Pieces. which falling into the Turkish Vessels, made a horrible Slaughter. The Christians, after several Broad Sides, continued the Fight with Musket Shot; the Turks answering them with Darts and Arrows. But these kind of Arms are generally laid by, as being of no great Ef-'Tis true, a Man cannot use a Musket with that readiness; but then on the other hand, they do greater execution. Ours had sheltered themselves by thick Planks on the fide of their Gallies, which ferved for a kind of Wall, which received the Enemies Shot. and behind which they threw feveral artificial Fires. Besides they were most of them armed with Head and Back Pieces; whereas the Infidels, on the contrary, prefented themselves But that which contributed most to their Defeat was, Don John publishing a little before their Fight, by the advice of the two other Generals, that liberty should be given to all the Slaves, condemned for their Crimes to the Gallies, if they obtained the Victory. The Captains at the same time set them loose, giving

giving them Arms, to deserve, by couragious Endeavours, the recompence which was now promised them. Some from the hopes of deliverance from their Slavery, others breathing Pillage, according to their natural Inclination to Theft, leapt into the Enemies Gallies, through Swords and Darts, with a Valour, fo determined, that Don John made good his Word to them. But if this Expedient was advantagious, it proved also very prejudicial, for by this means the Gallies were not in a capacity to purfue the vanquished. The Infidels, who bethought themselves of promising as much to their Slaves, did not draw thence the same advantage. Their Gallies being full of Christians, so ill handled, that they look't upon their Death as the lightest of their Miseries. But these people became as furious as Wild Beasts escaped out of their Dens, where they had bin long shut up, seized on the Arms of those who had bin killed at the same Instant, and on whatsoever came to their Hands; and being far more animated by Revenge, than hopes of Liberty, massacred their Patrons and Officers; fo that several Turkish Gallies were lost by the Fury and Rage of these desperate People. Fight was then very earnest on all hands, and the Vessels of the two Fleets mixt together, boarding one another without distinction, those that came next to them. Both good and bad Fortune prefided in their turns in these several Rencounters. Some Gallies avoiding Boardings by their Lightness and swiftness, and Skill of their Pylots, made up to others unequal to 'em

in number, but far stronger in Soldiers and Equipage. Others, who could not dif-engage themselves, fought with excessive Courage, and with an obstinacy without Example. One Squadron kept fighting against another; a little distant, two other Vessels were fingly engaged; fome Gallies were hooked and chained to others by their Grapling Irons, and so pierced with Cannon Shot, that the Water rushed into them in prodigious quantities. Two Turhih Vessels pursued one Christian: Two Chrihians further off chased a Turkish Gally. A Confederate Veffel was furrounded by feveral Mahometan Friggats. Here you might fee a Gally bereaved of her Oars; another so shattered, that she was finking. One yielding to the Strongest, another escaping from the Hands of those who thought themselves Masters of it. Some fought to fly, others to vanquish; and the Heroick Exploits of the Combetants had already coloured the Seas with red, andfilled the Vessels with Bloud and Slaughter. Don John engaged particularly Haly's Gally. Venieri and Golonni fought each of them on their fide with incredible Valour: Each of the Admirals were Attended with fome Gallies, which supplyed em with Men, to fill up the places of the Dead and Wounded. Their presence encreased the Courage of their Soldiers, who put forth their whole Strength to deserve their Esteem. The Turks shewed at the beginning of the Engagement great Contempt of the Christians, and respeded them as base spirited People, whom they had always beaten, and dared not expect them. But

But their Zeal for their Altars, together with the necessity of Vanquishing, rendred them so fierce and terrible, that the Barbarians were difmaved at the Fury with which they came to The Mahometan Armies are only the Charge. to be feared in the first onset; and their Vigour abates, when the first Effort is sustained. And in effect, they defended themselves as People wearyed and tired out at the end of the day; and our Men, who perceived this, were the strongest. and attackt them with the more hope and vigour. The Fight continued for three hours with an equal advantage, the Victory inclining to neither fide. But the Left Wing, who were first engaged, began to drive all before them; feveral Friggats making hastily towards the Shoar. Barbarigo, seconded by Quirini and Canali, sunk Siroch's Gally, who was kill'd, defending himfelf like a Lyon. His Death was attended with that Consternation usual at the loss of a great Officer; and the Gallies which he commanded, vigorously attackt by the Republicks, fled towards the Coasts. The Turks, who advanced near the Land, for the fafety of their Lives and Liberties, drew after them their whole Fleet, and were the cause of its entire Defeat. The Conduct of their Commanders was certainly much to be blamed; for thole who understand Maritime Affairs, say, they should have kept out as far as they could at Sea, that their numerous Fleet might have the more room, and to make their Soldiers lofe fight of, Land, who had an Eye to the Shoar, as their place of Refuge. The good News of the Vi-Ctory

Bory spreading it self amongst the Confederates Fleet, came to the Ears of Don John of Aufria, who had been long engaged with the Turkish Admiral Haly, without losing or winning any Advantage; Yet the Infidels began to flacken their Courage; when the Jov which this News brought to Don John, was interrupted by the Jealousie he had conceived against the Venetians; who first made the Victory appear on their fides and carry'd away from him this Honour. This Sentiment encreasing the Spaniards Valour, they fired more fiercely on the Admiral. Hali fell down dead with a Musket Shot, in encouraging his People by his example, to bear up against this vigorous Attack. The Spaniards immediately boarded his Gally, taking down his Standart, and became Masters of his Vessel. Don John at the fame time made them cry Victory, to encourage the rest of his Men, and terrifie the Bar-'Twas no longer then a Fight, but a cruel Massacre of the Turks, who suffer'd their Throats to be cut without resistance. Doria and Louchali, the two Famousest Captains of their Age, fet one against another, and excited by equal Emulation, had both the same Design as loon as they faw the two Fleets engaged, which was to get out to Sea, and come and charge behind, and in the Flanks. But Doria having not Vessels enough to make a Front, equal to that of the Infidels, gained the Sea with all his Gallies. Eight of the Republicks Friggats, whose Captains mistrusted his sincerty, and imagined he was shifting for himself, ac-

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according to the event of the day, flood still with their Oars lifted up; and five others, who knew not the occasion of this stop, stood also still, according to their example, between the Squadron of Doria and the Body of the Fleet. Louchali perceiving his measures broken by Doria's dexterous Forefight, invested these Gallies as they lay still without motion. The Venetians, though unequal in number, defended themselves with admirable Valour, and were all worsted and put to the Sword. chali remained Masters of their Vessels, and revenged Doria by this Advantage, from the fuspicions entertain'd of his Conduct. He was for going afterwards to fet upon the great Body of the Fleet; but he found the brave Peter Justiniani in his way, who seconded by the Knights of Malta, with two of their Gallies. had already funk down three of the Turks, and narrowly purfued a Third. He was environed from all parts, and lost all his Men. A Turkish Officer, by whom he was happily known, having leapt into his Gally, was so generous, as to fave his Life; but he was at the fame time fuccoured, and re-taken with his Gally from the Infidels; fo that this Officer being become his Prisoner, begged quarter of him on his Knees, and obtained both his Liberty and Life at his Interceffion. In the mean time Louchali came with the Fierceness of a Conquerour, to sustain the main brunt of the Battel. But Doria, thinking it at last, time to share in the Victory, which was already gained, abandoned his diffant Post, and struck in with his whole ill

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whole Right Wing amongst the Barbarians, who began to turn their Backs. The Marquis of St. Gruce commanding the referved Body, purfued them with the fame vigour, as foon as the smoak would permit him to see what was to be done. Louchali, who only fet himself to watch advantages, and had not fought regularly, understanding the Death of Haly, and feeing no Flag on his Gally, doubted no longer of his Defeat. He clapt on all his Sayl and fled, followed by Thirty Gallies, as foon as he perceived Doria and the Marquis of St. Cruce endeavouring to come on him. The rest of his Vessels were taken or sunk. And from that time the vanquished ceased from all resistance. Some Turkish Vessels were run on Shoar; and Perteau, without being known, escaped in a small Boat through the Christian Gallies. Paul Ursin feized on his Gally by a particular Accident. He came from taking the first Vessel he had boarded, when he was obliged by a false Alarm to quit his Prize and Post, to succour Don John, whom he believed to be in great danger. But having been disabus'd by the Rout of the Infidels, he met with Perteau's Gally, which was endeavouring to fave her felf by force of Oars, cleared her Decks, and made himself Master of her. That which carryed Haly's two Sons, and which kept on fide the Admiral, ran against Colonni's Gally with fuch violence, that she made her quit her Rank; but was her felf so plyed with the Cannon, by two of our Friggats, from which she endeavor'd to escape, that these two young Lords were taken Prisoners, with

with their Vessel and Equipage. Colonni set on the Turkish Admiral with as great Boldness and Courage, as if his Gally had never been damnified, and took a Brigantine, which attack't him in the Flank, all whose Soldiers he put to the Sword. Ramaglio Sequani, a Commander of the order of Malta, well experienced in the Seas, signaliz'd himself in this occasion by as great Valour as Prudence. General Venieri, who went continually from one end of his Gally to the other, often exposed himself to eminent dangers, with his Sword and Buckler. He earnestly wished to encounter some Infidel, and make him fall under his Blows; and neither of the Generals shewed in the heat of the Fight more Courage and Stout heartedness than this

Old Commander.

The Infidels lost thirty thousand Men in this Engagement, the Bloudyest they ever felt since the Establishment of the Ottoman Empire. Five Thousand were taken Prisoners, amongst whom were Haly's Two Sons. Their Father was for giving them the fight of the Flight and rout of the Allys, which he thought unquestionable; to inspire them with the same Contempt and Disdain against the Christians which he had: and make them learn Military Experience at the Christians cost; but had he never so little mistrusted his ill fortune, he would have left them in the Town of Lepanto, or permitted them to be Spectators only of the Fight at a distance on the Shoar. The Conquerors made themfelves Masters of an Hundred and Thirty Turkish Gallies: Fourscore and Ten, or thereabouts were run

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run on Ground, funk or burnt. But the Liberty which Twenty Thousand Christian Slaves of different Nations recovered, gave as much Joy to the Confederates, as the loss of these Gallies. The Booty was no less considerable; for besides the Pillage of the Isles, the Barbarians had moreover laden themselves with that of feveral Merchants Vessels, which they had taken on the Seas. The Booty was shared amongst the Soldiers, excepting the Prisoners, the Gallies, and Artillery. This was without doubt a Signal Victory, and the greatest which has been won from them on the Seas this fix Ages. This Battle was fought in the fame Gulph, and almost in the same place, where Cafar Augustus defeated Marc Antony and Cleopatra; and what soever Elogiums Ancient Authors have made on this Victory, 'tis hard to know which of the Two was most Famous. The First carryed it by the number of Vessels, the Fame and Magnificence of the Preparations, and the great Concourse of several Nations. But this surpassed in the good Condition of its Gallies, the length of its Action, and the Courage and Obstinacy of the Combatants. Marc Antony's Flight immediately put his Enemy in possession of the Victory; and Don John disputed it a long time before he could obtain it, and lost more Men, though he drew not so great Advantage by it as the Emperor Augu-The Christians lost eight thousand of the Stoutest Men in their Fleet. Twenty Captains of the Venetian Gallies lost their Lives, most of them being of the Ancientest Families in the S 4 ReRepublick; amongst whom we may reckon the Three Brethren, Grand-Children to Lewis Cornaro Sirnamed the Sober. Louchali had attackt their Gally, and their Governour, who feized on a Skiff, to get two of them away from the Danger, could never obtain of them their Consent to forsake the Third, who could not follow them by reason of his Wounds. They dved with their Arms in their hands near the place where their Brother lay expiring, and fignaliz'd at the same time their Fidelity and Several other confiderable Peo-Tenderness. ple were also lost, and especially on board the Generals Gallies, who were most fiercely engaged, amongst whom is not to be forgotten Fabian Gratiani, a Young Gentleman of great Courage and Hopes, who was killed by a Musket shot in the Head, and fell dead at Colonni's Feet. The Author of this History supposes the Reader will give him the liberty of rendring this Testimony of Love to the memory of a Brother, who deserved a more happy destiny. But Barbarigo was alone as much regretted as all the others together. broke the Enemies Right Wing, and animated his Men to pursue them. But exposing himself too desperately, he was struck into the Eye with an Arrow, with which he dyed foonafter, in the Arms of his dear Friends. He askt in dying news how the day went, and of the State of the Christian Fleet; and having understood the Barbarians were utterly defeated, he lifted up his hands to Heaven, and furrendred up his Soul in Peace, making Signs, that he dyed content, after so glorious an Advantage. He was worthy, without doubt, of the greatest Honour, for by his Prudent Conduct the Confederates were brought to fight the Turk; and he behaved himself in the whole Action with incredible Valour and Courage. He gave the first charge, and first routed the Enemy. But the Immortal Glory which he now enjoys, is a far greater Recompence than the Praises and Honours which could be given

him on Earth.

Don John of Austria, after Haly's Death, and the taking of his Gally, attended by Venieri and Colonni, and feveral others, who had no longer any Enemy to encounter, went on compleating their Victory, wherefoever they found any still resisting. The Fight lasted from five in the Morning till the close of the Evening. The Darkness of the Night, and the Sea, which began to grow troublesom, obliged the Conquerours to retire with the Captive Gallies. into the Neighbouring Ports. Such as were wounded were carefully lookt after. The next Day and Night were spent in rejoycing and Thanksgiving to God. Don John forgat his Animolity, embraced Venieri with great Testimonies of Friendship, and told him in most obling terms, how much he admired the youthful Valour which he shewed in so great Age. But this new Friendship lasted not long.

Twas resolved the next morning by a general Consent, to pursue the vanquished, and not give them the leasure of coming to themselves. Don John being grown more enterprising fince

fince this great Victory, design'd to leave the Sick and Wounded at Corfou, with whatfoever was cumbersom in the Fleet; to take an hundred and twenty Gallies, to equip them with the Spoils of others, and beliege the Town of Lepanto. The Consternation of the Barbarians made him believe the place would furrender as foon as it faw his Enfigns. He defign'd afterwards to encourage the Greeks to an Injurre. ction, whom the defeat of the Turks had animated to a Revolt, and expected only some small Assistance to declare themselves. This Project was well contrived, and the most advantagious the Confederates could form in this War. But Venieri's troublesom humour unhappily broke all the measures of it. decreed that the Generals should dispatch the next morning all together Couriers to Pius V.to give him notice of the Victory obtained of the Barbarians, which his Holyness should afterwards impart to all the Christian Princes; and that John Baptista Contareni, who was going to Venice, should transport the Couriers as far as Otrante. Venieri, who was for this opinion, afterwards confidered the Senate would receive so great News too late, and thought it would be well taken from him, should they have an account before the Pope. Humphry Justiniani came to him by chance, as he rowled this design in his Head. He was a young Officer, very enterprizing, and ready to put in execution immediately whatfoever orders were committed to him Venieri no sooner saw him, but he found his defires sharpned with a new edge,

and demanded of him whether his Gally was in a condition to part for Venice, and he in a humour to make this Voyage. Justiniani answered him, he was ready to receive his Commands; whereupon Venieri put his dispatches into his hands. This Officer at the same time went on board his Gally, and hoysted Sayl. Don John took this Affair far more haniously than it deserved, and his spite passed so far, that he revenged himself on the common Cause, by giving over his design on the Town of Lepanto. and that of raising Commotions in the Morea, for tacking immediately about, he struck out to Sea, to arrive at Corfou. All the Fleet were not over much troubled at this change of defign; for as well the general as particular Officers, and Venieri himself, were more desirous to return home, to shew the Spoils taken from the Barbarians, to their Countrymen, and relate to them the part which each of them had in the Victory, than to continue the War: and this impatience made them lose all the Fruit of fo Glorious an Undertaking. Yet it being shameful to remain idle in the midst of a Victory, 'twas proposed to attack, by the way, the Isle of Leucade, at present called St. Maure, after the Name of its Principal Church; and Prosper Colonni, a valiant young Captain, was ordered to go before, and view the place. Venieri secretly traversed this Project, hoping to carry the place alone, without the help of the Confederates. He sent, for this effect, orders to young Colonni, who received the Republicks Pay, to disswade Don John from this

enterprise, by fetting before him the difficulty of it, as well for its numerous Garrison, as the Situation and Strength of the place. There needed no more to drive off People from an Attempt, when they were fo earnestly bent to return home. As foon as the Fleet were difburthened at Corfou, the Gallies and Artillery gained from the Infidels, were divided between the Generals, each of them having a proportionable Share, according to the charge they had been at. They came afterwards to the dividing of the Prisoners; but Don John pretended every tenth Man belonged to him, on account of his quality of General: 'twas agreed to refer the Arbitrage of that Controversie to the Pope, who ordered the most considerable of them should be brought to Rome, to exchange them for Christian Slaves, and the rest equally divided between Don John and the other two Ge-This Holy Prelate was struck with Horror at the Proposition, which the Venetians made him, of cutting the Throats of these Wretches; for fear, said they, that when they be redeemed, they use the Christians with greater Barbarity. But Pius V. on the contrary secured them in convenient places of confinement, and endeavoured to win them to the Christian Religion by ways of gentleness and good usage. Colonni would not suffer Don John to part from Girfou, till he had consented Venieri thould come to salute him. This young Prince received the old Captain with a finiling Countenance, and clapping him on the Shoulder with his hand, told him betwix jest and earneft. earnest, he abounded mightily in his own Sence, and was too ready and active for a Man of his years. They afterwards went both of them to Messina, whence Golonni parted for Rome, and Don John to Winter at Palerma, where People came from all parts to congratulate him on the

Advantages he had obtained.

Justiniani charged with Packets from his General, made such good hast, that he arrived the ninth day at Venice. He saluted, according to usual custom, the Castles which defended the entrance of the Port, with all his Guns. This noise immediately drew down along the Banks of the great Channel, infinite numbers of People, inquisitive to hear some news of the Fleet. At the same time a Friggat was perceived set forth with Turkish Colours, the end of which hung into the Sea, at which sight the Inhabitants conceived great hopes, and filled the Air with Shouts of Joy. Justiniani drawing near the place of St. Marc, made signs with his hand that the Christians had won a signal Victory.

He put off his long Robe, to march the more easily, and immediately landing, went strait to the Doge's Palace through this numerous Crowd. He told Moceningo, who advanced to embrace him, That the Confederates had engaged the Infidels near the Cursolaries; That the Turkish Fleet had been not only deseated, but wholly ruined, and gave him an account of the number of the Gallies they had taken and sunk. The Doge, without putting on his habit of Ceremony, went immediately to give God

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Thanks for this Victory in the Patriarchal Church, the news of which was foon spread over the Town. The Citizens left their Houfes, the Artists shut up their Shops, and all the Town ran to the publick place. The widest Streets were fo crouded, that feveral Senators could not get room to pass to the Church. Fustiniani read in the presence of the Doge and the Senate. Venieri's Letters, made them a parricular relation of the Fight; and received order to give a formal account of it to the People. He spake aloud, That the Turks were routed; That all the Vessels which the Sea had not swallowed up, were in the Conquerours Posfession: That there were slain Thirty Thoufand Barbarians; That their Admiral Haly was killed, and his Gally taken; That Perteau escaped in a Skiff, accompanyed only with a Slave; That Siroch, Caracoffa, and feveral other confiderable Officers had loft their Lives; That the two Sons of Hali, together with Mahomet Bassa of Negrepont, were taken Prisoners, with other Persons of Quality, and that the advantage obtained was above what they could either expect or He afterwards exhorted them to go and give thanks to Heaven, and entreat with fervent Prayers, they may never do any thing unworthy to great a Benefit. Then the publick Joy filling all parts of the City; People embraced, as they met, though unknown to each other, with Tears in their Eyes, comparing their present State with the Alarms and Fears which put them not long before on fortifying the Capital City against the Surprizes of the Victo-

Victorious Enemy. They could not confider without trembling, that they were lost beyond repair, had their Naval Army been routed; and the remembrance of their dangers and past fufferings, made their Joy the greater. of the Senators endeavour'd to get through the Croud to the Doge's Palace, others made towards the Churches, and afterwards imparted their Joy to their Wives and Children. Justiniani was furrounded with an infinite number of People, some embraced him, others took him hold by the hand, and all were for hearing from his Mouth the relation of this memorable Action. The Crowd having carryed him to his House, so closely stopt up all Passages to it, that his Mother, who came from the Church, could not come near the Door, and had like to have retired with the displeasure of not seeing her Son, had not her Tears and entreaties at length obtained way. Justiniani was accompanyed for feveral days, and followed along the Streets with the same Croud as at the first day of his Arrival. He carryed the Mobile along with him wherefoever he went, fo that to fee his Train, a man would think him to be the Head of some Seditious Party. Never any Noble Venetian received fo much Honour from all kind of Persons in the Republick. He was of fo advantagious a Stature, that he was taller by the Head than all those that surrounded him, and knew to express himself so freely, that he won the Hearts of all his Fellow Citizens by his Eloquence. After the first Transports of the publick Joy, the Magistrates sent im-

immediately expresses to their Embassadours. especially at Rome and Madrid, to give them notice of this important News. The Senate affembled the next morning to order a day of publick Thanksgiving in all Churches of the City, and especially that of St. Justin, whose Festival is kept on the Sixth of October. Gusman de Silva, the King of Spains Embassadour. who was also a Priest, Celebrated Mass therein, from whose hand the Doge and Principal Officers of the State communicated. ordered by a folemn Decree, that for a remembrance of this Victory, the People should cease from all kinds of Labour on that day of the year for ever, and that the Doge, accompanyed by the Senate and People, should affift at a Solemn Mass, in the same Church of St. Justin. The private Joy succeeded to the publick, and lasted several days. The Festivals were solemnized with Justs, Wrestlings, and several other Spectacles, which the feveral Corporations of Artificers presented, in Emulation one of another. Only Barbarigo was bewayled in the midst of this rejoycing; and Praises and Commendations of their Valour was given to several other Venetians, who perished in the Engagement instead of Tears. Their Families did not so much as go into Mourning, for fear of lessening the publick Joy by Testimonies of private Grief.

The Pope, who fince the departure of the Confederate Fleet, had inceffantly made Vows and Prayers for the happy Success of the Christians Arms, expected every day news with an

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Impatiency worthy of his Zeal. The Venetian Embassadour came in fine to him, with an account of what past; of the entire defeat of the Turks, and loss of their Gallies. This good Pope. animated with a new Fervor, went directly to the Chappel to return God Thanks, and remained long fixt on his Knees like a Statue. He imparted his joy to the Cardinals, who were then all in the Vatican, telling them, that the Bounty of Heaven was greater than he could wish or hope for. He afterwards gave order to make ready, against the next morning. the great Altar in St. Peters Church, to Celebrare there himself the Holy Mysteries, in the Presence of all those who were to affist at these Sacred Ceremonies: The whole City followed his Holynesses Devout Example; and the other Churches were filled with Offerings and Prayers. A Thousand Blessings were given to Pins V. and 'twas publickly declar'd, that the Gmistians owed their Victory to the Tears he every day shed in the Holy Sacrifice of the In the mean while Golonni was ready to arrive at Rome, where the Pope was for making him a Reception agreeable to his Character. and the Service he came from rendring the Church. The Spaniards traversed this Design. shewing this would be an Affront to Don John of Austria, to pay the General of the Holy See fuch Honours, as were only due to him alone. But the Pope deriding their Proud Oppolitions, consulted no body but himself. touching the manner of receiving this Prudent Commander, to whom he had entrusted the Conduct

Conduct of his Naval Forces. The Spaniards extreamly offended, forbad all those of their Nation, and who were their Creatures, from going to attend Colonni, and also to stand where they might behold his passage on the day of his publick Entrance. Such a disdainful procee ding encreased the desire, which the Italians had of giving him an Honourable Reception. There were chosen Six Thousand Men amongs the Citizens, who were ranged under feveral Enfigns, and went in good order out of the Town. The Magistrates in their Robes followed on Horseback this Infantry, accompanyed by the Flower of the Nobility. The Pope hereunto added three Companies of his Guard. His Major-Dome in the midst of his Officers. and feveral Cardinals, concluded the Cavalcade The Captives immediately preceded Colonni, mounted on a Spanish Jenner. He rode to the Capitol, according to the custom of Ancient Romans, and came back through the chief Streets of the City to the Palace of the Vailcan. His Holyness received him in Constanstine's Hall, in the presence of several Cardina's. He made a Speech to his Praise, and at the same time, for a Token of his Liberality, presented him with Sixty Thousand Crowns of Gold. He gave also a Rich Abby in the Town of Bonevent to his Son Ascanius, with a promise of a Cardinals Hat, as soon as he should be of Age to be received into the Sacred Colledge.

Venieri finding himself alone at the Head of the Naval Army, bestowed on himself the en-

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tire Honour of the Victory. The Praises he continually received, and which he shared to no body, formed that rough Humour which he shewed in his bad Fortune, and blasted the Fruit which might have been gathered from the Consternation of the Enemy. He flattered himself at first, that nothing could be hence forward too hard for him. He resolves to pursue Louchali, into his own Ports; to posless himself of the Maritime places of the Morea, and in his own Fancy feem'd to threaten Constantinople. But his flowness and unresolvedness ruined these vast Projects. The Providitor, Phillip Bragadin, an expert Seaman, came and joyned him with fifteen Gallies the hext morning, after the fight at Lepanto. He instantly entreated him to let him have fifty Sayl, to go in fearch of the rest of the Ottoman Fleet, promising him to make great advantage from the disorder of the vanquished. without running into any Hazard. Venior approved of his design, and commended his Zeal. But he deferred the execution of it, to have no Rival in the Honour, he to much thirsted after; and whilst the Surgeons had him in Hand for the curing of a flight hurt in his right Thigh, he would never permit any matter to be undertaken. This jealousie was very prejudicial to the Republicks Affairs; for had the Victorious Navy only shewed it felf along the Coasts of Greece, they of the Morea, who fighed after nothing more than Liberty, would have brown off the Infidels Yoak; and the Chri-

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Christians-might have drawn marvelous advantages from the Weakness and Astonish ment of the Turks. Venieri applyed himself chiefly to the defign of possessing himself of Leucade; at the perswasion of some igno. rant Officers, who represented to him, That the place would be eafily taken. He had him dred Don John from besieging it, that he might conquer it alone. But James Sorancio, who fucceeded Barbarigo, was not at all of his opinion. He askt him, whether he feriously confidered the difficulty of this Enterprize; and whether he pretended, with the Republicks fingle Forces, to possess himself of a place. which all the Confederates Navy, though animated by their late Victory, could not mafter. He added, that supposing no urgenter occasions, they ought not, in so doubtful a matter, to hazard the Honour they came now from obtaining; That they ought to attack places further distant; That they might besiege Lewade when they pleased; and that the Neighbourhood of the Isle of Corfou would always furnish them with the means of doing it; That they ought to make a better use of so favourable Conjuncture, by failing towards Lepanto, to fire the Vessels which had saved themselves in this Port, destitute in a manner of both Soldiers and Seamen; That afterwards they might advance towards the Morea, where the Greeks being retained only by Fear, would no fooner fee their Enfigns, but would range themselves under them, and take up Arms against the Mahometans; That afterwards they might steer their

their course along the Hellespont, and if they could not force their passage by the Dardanellos, they might at least alarm Constantinople; that their greatest advantage in this War lay in shewing the World, That the Grand Signior, having no more Sea Forces, kept himself thut up in his Seraglio, whilft the Venetian Fleet threatned the Capital City of his Empire; That having made themselves thus Masters of the Sea, they might ravage all the Coasts thereabouts, and carry away whatfoever was to be transported to Constantinople, from Alexandria, and other Ports of Ægypt, for the reparation of the Turkish Fleet; That they might burn the Materials laid up on the Sea-Coasts for the building of the new Gallies; That they might wast the Isles, and carry off Slaves for their own Gallies, and by this means, at the same time deprive the Infidels of the means of repairing the loss of their Seamen or Slaves; and that this was the only way to end the War, for to incapacitate the Enemy to fet out a new Fleet the next Spring. Sorancio's reasons were approved by the most part of those that were of the Council of War; but Venieri's Heart was too much fet upon the enterprize of Leucade, to change his mind in that matter.

There were embarkt then two Thousand, and three Hundred Greeks, with an Hundred and Fifty Epirot Horse, on eight and forty Gallies, for this rash enterprize. The Isle of Leusade is situated between Gephalonia and the Province of Garamania, being separated only

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by a small Channel, over which there is built a Bridge to succour it, in case of need, more commodiously from the Land. The Turks who thought the Venetians fully satisfyed with their Victory, and being difarmed at Corfon, did not expect they would undertake any thing at the end of a Campaign; and although they had caused to come several Troops of both Horse and Foot for the defence of the Isle of Leucade, yet they redoubled the Garrison of the place, at the first news of the Venetians designs. who having made a descent, would needs raise up a Battery of fix Pieces of Cannon; but the Infidels falling with great fury from all parts upon them, Venieri was the first that despaired of effecting what he came for. He took Fifty Horse to view the place; but the Turks sallyed out in greater numbers, and so vigorously encountred him, that he left several of his Men dead behind him; the rest slying towards their Gallies in Confusion; Venieri himfelf had like to have been taken Prisoner. This danger made him open his Eyes, and quit this Siege, As foon as he had re-imbarkt his Cannon, he fent Sorancio, with fix and thirty Gallies, to winter in Candia, and in his own passage to Corfou he lost a Friggat by the way; and thus this Famous Fight produced no other Fruit but the re-taking of Supoto, and the Castle of Margariti; whence the Turks fled, as spon as Paul Jourdain appeared near the Walls at the Head of Four Thousand Men. He rased it to the ground. Several Captains of the Venetian Gallies publickly complained of Venieri's Conduct. duct, and accused him of obscuring the Brightness of the late Victory by his slowness and im-

prudence.

The People of Venice have no part in the Government of the State; and the Soveraign Authority resides wholly in the Body of the Nobility. 1. This Body is divided into two confiderable Factions (a division which often happens in great Cities) but their hatred and refentment do only shew themselves in the purfuit of the great Officers in the State. Each Party forms its Plots and Cabals to exclude one another. But itis forbid by Law to carry on these Intrigues with any kind of open shew, under Penalty of being treated as Disturbers of the publick Peace. There are reckoned at Venice above twenty ancient Noble Families, diffinguished by the Rank their Ancestors have held, who respect the other Gentry with Contempt, and as Persons newly raised to what they are. These last hate as much the others. as they dis-esteem them, and their number being the greatest, they often times sufficiently revenge themselves on the others Pride; and their mutual Enmities are the more violent, by being forced to keep them lockt up in their Breasts. Venieri was of a good Family, but opposite to the Faction of the Ancient Ones. James Sorancio, one of the Providitors of the Naval Army, was nobly born, and a Person very ambitious, who enjoyed a great Estate, and lived with greater Splendour than is usual with People of quality at Venice. He was of opinion, that if Venieri was called home, he should

should be put in his place; and in this regard. wrote in cruel terms against him. He fee him forth in his Letters to the Senate, as a Man. whose good Fortune had made him insolent. He accused him for his sluggishness in the enjoyment of a Victory in which he had no share, it being rather the Work of Heaven than that of Men, and spoiled all the Fruit of it by his foftness and indifferency. He affirmed that Venieri had not engaged at all with the Infidels. but to make amends, was ready to fall foul on the Confederates; That his unfeafonable feverity had like to have ruined the Republick; and that had not Barbarigo opposed his violent humour, the Mahometans had not been defeated: That twas well for him and the Republick. that his Avarice had not put him on extending too far his Authority; That Don John had forbad his coming into his presence; and that it was impossible to fight advantagiously under the command of a Leader so greatly enraged against the Republick's General; That instead of dexteroufly gaining the favour of a young Prince, environed with a Spanish Council, he had drawn his hatred by his Obstinacy, the effects of which could not be too foon remedy-These things were at first only discoursed of amongst some of the ancient Nobility; but they were foon after spread about the whole Town. Bernard Tipoly ventured to propole the calling home of Venieri, under pretence of easing him of the Fatigues and Cares of his Office in favour of his great Age, by which means the Republick might prevent the

Affront of re-calling him at the pursuit of the Pope and King of Spain. The Senate was the more enraged at this proposition, that Tipoly's Brother sent lately Embassado Rome, a Person indeed of great Merit, and much esteemed at Venice, was a little suspected to aim at the Generalship, or at least the employ of Providitor, if Sorancio, who was older than he. filled the first place; so that they both acted in confort against Venieri, although with different Motives. The Friends of this last exclaimed against so terrible a process, and complained that they made use of Calumnies and Impoflures to oppress an Officer, whose Services deferved another Recompence. The Senator Soriani having met Tipoli, began to ask him. whether he could shew more malice and ill will, if Venieri, defeated by the Infidels, had been convicted of engaging the Turks unadvifedly. The Republick will not punish a Citizen for keeping up the Honour of his Charaeter against the Encroachments of a young rash Prince; and you do not well to conceal (favs he) the secret Envy you bear his Virtues, under the false shews of a great Zeal for the publick good. The Senate was angry at Tipoly's Remonstrances, which shewed with what Craft and Malignity he endeavour'd to uphold the interest of his Faction, and his Brothers Pretenfions. 'Tis certain he had well enough devined what would happen in the Sequel. For Don John declared a while after, he would quit the Command of the Fleet, if Venieri was not displaced. The Spanish Ministers gave the

the Pope to understand that this Old Comman. der was of an insupportable Humour; and Calonni, who was for making himfelf agreeable to Don John, confirmed what the Spaniards had faid against has. Pin V. who applyed himfelf continually to remove fuch Obstacles which might hinder the common good, wrote to the Senate to appoint another Commander. granted that Don John, as well as Venieri, were to blame; but he was for complying in some measure with the extream aversion this Prince had for this Old Officer; and that the Republick being more interessed in this War, should be the more willing to abate some of her Rights; That the Division of the Commanders would ruine the progress of their Arms; and that they ought before all things to remember the vexatious Mif-understandings of the last Campaign, which sprang only from light occasions.

These Remonstrances lively toucht the Senate, who were otherwise interested than Venieri, in this Assair. 'Twas a shame to expela Magistrate from the chief employ in the Republick, to satisfie the passion of a Stranger. After several Deliberations, during which, much was said against the Pride of Don John, they were forced to buckle, and yield to the desires of Pins V. But they had no regard in their choice of a new Officer, either to Sorancia or Tipoli; and as a Punnishment to them both, for their Ambitious Pretentions, there was a General chosen out of the opposite Faction; who was James Foscarini, a Person of a bold

bold and enterprizing Spirit, but had never went through the Offices, which fuccessively carry a Noble Venetian to the general Command of the Naval Army. Venieri was left in Dalmatia, with orders to watch over the Countries of the Adriatick Gulph; and to leffen his Disgrace, the Senate confirmed to him the Title of Providitor General, and enjoined Foscarini to obey him when they should meet together. This Person lived long, as it were, forgotten by Fortune, but she raised him at last in his Old Age, when he began neither to hope or mistrust her Favours. He had conseryed much Health with all the Fire of his Youth, by a long habit of Labour and Abstinence. He spent his first years without any employ, and betook himself to the Bar, where he pleaded for Money with more Diligence and Honesty, than Knowledge and Eloquence; although it be a thing very rare for a Noble Vevetian to meddle with this Profession, unless forced to it by the bad condition of his Affairs. He quitted the Employ of Advocate, to betake himsef to publick Offices, as soon as he saw himself encouraged to enter therein, and executed them with more Integrity than Fame. His inclination for Arms made him pass amongst his Fellow Citizens for an excellent Captain, although he understood nothing in Warlike Affairs. His brisk and fiery Temper engaged him in many Quarrels, as well on his own, as his Friends account, whence he always came off with advantage. His natural Fierceness, which his Age could not moderate

rate, was not abated either by the Power or Honour of the Employs, he obtained in his Elder Years. He fought for the Command of the Troops, design'd for the Succour of the Isle of Gyprus, though his Age might justly have excused him; and 'twas this Earnestness procur'd him the general Command of the Fleet, when Zani received order to come and give account at Venice of his ill administration. Venieri, besides the Esteem his Family was already in, had gained himself so great Honour by this Victory of Lepanto, that, after Moseningo's Death, he was, by consent of all the Electors, on the very first day of their meeting, nominated Doge. This Magistrate is respected in Venice, as a Soveraign in his Dominions; but his Power is limited, and depends on that of the Seigniory.

The Infidels commonly disguise the State of their Affairs by spreading abroad Reports, which either encrease their Advantages, or diminish their Losses. But they could not at this time hinder the true News of their Defeat, from being universally known at Constantinople. The Inhabitants were struck with as great a Consternation, as if the Christians were entring their Gates. And (the like of which was never feen before) the Seraglio was no less alarmed than the Town, by the Lamentations and Tears of one of Selims Sisters, who bewail'd the loss of her Husband, and the Cap-'Twas for several days tivity of her two Sons. fear'd, that the Victorious Fleet would come with Full Sayl, and attack the Imperial Seat:

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wherefore the Grand Visier, to prevent Surprize and Infults, augmented the Garrison of the Dardanels. The People were so disturb'd, that, to keep them within bounds, they were fain to issue out very severe Orders. Selim was then at Adrianople, busied about the Mosque and Kervansarai. He returned thence with speed. at the first News of the Tumults in the City. for fear it should be yielded to the Conquerors. The ignorant Multitude were so terrifyed, that the greatest part of them gave the choicest of their Goods to be kept by the Christians, whom yet they treated with the highest Contempt, and as kt 'em, whether they might at least be permitted the free exercise of their Religion in paying Tribute. The Grand Signiors Arrival calmed these Storms, and kept the People in their duty by the fole Fear of Punishment. Thus was Venice reveng'd of the Alarms given her by the Menaces of an Insolent Conquerour; and the Fright at Constantinople was so much the greater, in that the Infidels thought themselves secure of the Victory. This Turn is a great Example of the Inconstancy of Humane Affairs, and how little Confidence ought to be placed in Fortune's Favours, which become fo much the bitterer, the less we expect to see our felves deprived of them. The Grand Signior removed Perteau from his Employ. confiscated his Estate, and with difficulty leaving him his Life, banisht him from Constantinople. He thought by this Chastisement to cast the shame of his Defeat on one of his Generals ill Conduct, and so to save his Armies Credit.

Credit. Louchali, who was escap't with about Thirty Gallies, and some Christian Vessels, he had taken in the beginning of the Fight, was Honoured for this little Advantage, and returned Triumphantly to Constantinople. The Grand Seignior highly extolled his Valour, prefented him with a Magnificent Vest, and made him Bassa of the Sea in the room of the unfortunate Haly. The Pope Paffionately defired the Return of this Renegado to the Christian Religion, and would have proposed to him by some able Mediators, not only the Pardon of his Apostacy, but also the giving him a Town in Soveraignty, within the Realm of Naples. which was his Native Country, on condition he would deliver up the Fleet to Don John, Cardinal Alexandrini had in his Holynesses Name much pressed the King of Spain to that purpose. Philip the Second approved this Design, admired the Zeal of Pius the Fifth, and promised to second it to the utmost of his Ability; but he did not exactly keep his Word; and the Popes Death, happening a little after, was highly prejudicial to the Affairs of Christendom.

The Musulmans, having a little recovered their Spirits, drew Troops out of the inland places, to strengthen their Garrisons on the Sea Coasts, fearing, that the Christians, become Masters of the Archipelago, might make use of this Advantage. But the Spies, they had sent to learn News, brought them Word, that Don John, satisfyed with gaining a Battel, was gone to disarm in Sicily; That the Veneti-

ins, incapable to make the best of their good Fortune, only amus'd themselves about taking half-ruin'd Castles in Epirus ; and that Venieri. having ill succeeded in an Enterprize, was gone to Winter at Gorfou. The Ministers of the Divan, re-assured by this Report, set close to the repairing of their Fleet, feeing this to be the only means to preserve the Glory of the Ottoman Name, and Tecure their Coasts. It was belides of extream importance to them, to let all Europe see, that the Grand Signior was powerful enough, not only to repair its Ruins. but also to put to Sea the next Spring a much more formidable Fleet. Louchali, engaged by his own Employ to support his Masters Glory, with his utmost Endeavours advanced the Preparatives of this Design. He sent for Four and Twenty Gallies, left to secure the Isle of Gyprus, which had not been in the Fight at Lepanto; he diligently drew together all those, that had escaped from the Conquerours, and provided them of new Furniture. He made use of the old Hulls of Vessels, found in the Harbours or Ports. The Bassa's had Order to build the greatest number they could, in all places of their Governments, appointed for such Works: so that Louchali surprized the Divan by the speed, with which he made ready Two Hundred Gallies. This Effort made Selim conceive a great Opinion of his Power; and with this Fleet ill equipp'd, the Turks pretended to revenge themselves of their last Defear.

The happy Success of the Confederates Arms could

could not make the Generals forget their particular Quarrels. The Report of the late Fight. already spread over all Europe, warmed Chris fendom, and made it with reason expect a a Series of Victories. But the Hatred and Jealousie of the Soveraigns, disappointed so great an Expectation. Though there feem'd to be a great Accord and Union between the Spaniards and the Venetians, yet they loved one another less, than they hated the Infidels, and their Victory had doubled their Aversion. The Spaniards treated the Venetians with as much Contempt as Pride. They publisht, that the others had contributed little to the gaining of the Battel, and that the whole was in a manner due to their Troops and Gallies. The Venetians, who could not suffer these insolent Discourses, boasted their Gallant Actions, faying, that their Army both began the Fight, and determin'd the Victory. They moreover complained of the Spaniards Malice, who had let some of the Republicks Gallies be taken, when they might eafily have fuccoured them. Amongst others they accused Doria of Treachery, reproaching him with having placed himfelf at such a distance, that several Christian Friggats thinking he fled, had tumultuoufly followed him, with not having so much as made one Shot; with having carryed away, and pillaged the Vessels, taken from the Infidels, instead of pursuing Louchali, who retreated in Disorder; and with having behaved himfelf on the Day of the Fight, more like a Pyrate than a General. The

The Venetians in the beginning of the Winter sent Paul Tipoli to Rome, to affist Sorancio in the Negotiations touching the League. Requiescens was employed upon the same Affair. with the Embassadours of the Catholick King. The Pope often discoursed him in private, gave him feveral Marks of his good will, and di-Hinguished him from other Forrein Ministers. because he was Governour of Milanese. President du Ferrier, Embassadour from France to his Holyness, a sensible and punctual Man. found fault with this Preference, and complained with so much earnestness of the Affront done the King his Mafter, whose Ministers had always been more Honoured than the King of Spains, that Requiescens fearing, this Contell might unfeafonably cause a War between France and Spain, retired to his Government. Philips and the Republicks Embassadours had every day some new Disputes in the Presence of the Pope and Cardinals, affembled to Regulate them touching the Preparatives for the next Campaign, and agreed not upon any Articles without his Holynesses Interposition. The Venetians desir'd that an account might be taken of the Expence, they had been already at; pretended, that they were much more Money out, than they were oblig'd to by the Treaty; The Pope, and demanded to be re-imburst. all whose Cares were employed upon this Holy Expedition, fear'd the too exact Charge of the Venetians, and the too subtile Discharge of the Spaniards; and to hinder their Contests about the past, from prejudicing the present Affairs torforbad the examining any of them, till they had agreed, with what number of Troops, and on what part of the Mahometan Countries the War should be carryed on in the Spring. As foon as they had fubmitted to his Holynesses Sentiment, the Venetians propos'd, that Greece should be attackt by all the Confederate Land and Sea Forces. These Troops together made a Body of Fifty Thousand Foot, and Four Thousand Five Hundred Horse, nor counting the Militia of the Fleet, confifting of Two Hundred Gallies, and an Hundred Vessels of Burden, laden with Victuals and Ammunition. The Emperor was thereupon to be furnisht with the Troops, which Cardinal Commendon had promised him, to engage him in the League, and put him in condition to attack Hungary. And in case Maximilian was not fure to put himself in the Field, the Army must take the way of Macedonia, through the Provinces of Illy rium and Epirus, for to enter into the Enemies Country. The Turks were too much weakned to refift such great Efforts; and 'twas hop'd, they might be driven out of Europe; Repose restor'd to Italy for ever, and all Christendom secured. The Spaniards continued obstinate in their first opinion of keeping on the Defensive, endeavouring by that means to ruine the Venetian Fleet, and make advantage of the War, by carrying it on the Coasts of Africk. Not daring openly to maintain this Proposition for Fear of drawing on themselves the publick Hatred, and knowing, that the Emperour would keep

Neutrality, they pretended, there could not any attempt be made on the Sea Coasts, unless he attackt Hungary, a great Diversion on that fide being necessary, to hinder the Turks upon the Mediterranean from sending speedy Relief to any Maritime place the Christians should affault; without which their Efforts would not only be useless, but also dangerous; That it was therefore (added they) more fit in expefing the Emperors Declaration to keep two Hundred Gallies in good Condition, and ready to act and furprize the Enemy according to the occurrence of Affairs, and to rid themselves of the trouble of the Veffels of Equipage. whose attendance the ablest Sea-Officers had always flighted; That with an Hundred and Fifty Soldiers on each Gally, they might in a moment land Thirty Thousand Men, attack and take many strong places, before the Enemy could have time to relieve them; That they should no more expect Resolutions from Rome, where neither the Condition of Affairs: nor fituation of Places was known; but that all should be left to the Prudence and Fidelity of the Generals, by making them absolute Mahers of the whole Fleet. They represented farther, that in respect to the Generalissimo, the Fleet should assemble in Sicily, this Isle being moreover able abundantly to furnish all Provisions, necessary for so numerous an Army.

It feem'd, that it should be referr'd to the Generals Determinations; and the Spaniards, who believ'd that Colonni would affert the King their Masters Interest, doubted not, but that,

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if the Fleet had its Randezvous in Sicily, they might foon pals over from the Morea to the Coasts of Mauritania. The Venetians formally opposing it with consent of the Cardinals Commissaries, the Spaniards explained themselves more openly, remonstrating, that 'twas unjust to have Respect only to the Interests of the Vene. tians, and that the King their Master, who contributed most to the Expences of the War. should have no part of the Profit; That all his Coasts were exposed to be plundred by the Corfairs, as if his Catholick Majesty had not any Vessels at Sea, or that it cost him nothing towards the maintaining the Confederate Fleet; That if the Ports of Africk were once cleanfed of these Thieves, who had no other Retreat, Spain would, in acknowledgement of fo great a Benefit, make new Efforts toaffift the Holy League; That Italy was not much less exposed to the Incursions of these Pyrates. than Spain; That this Enterprize was neither long nor difficult, there being no Garrison in Algier, the best of their Ports, which would yield, as foon as the Christian Army should appear; That they would incontinently after repass into Greece, to employ the rest of the Campaign in other Conquests, which the Report of taking this important Place would already have prepared; That they would in the mean time resolve nothing on their own Head, and that they were ready to refer themselvesto the Prudence of their Generals, who would know how to take their Measures on the prefent State of Affairs. Paul Tipoli, Embaffadour

dour of the Republick, afterwards took up the Discourse, and answered, That it was in vain to deliberate on things already decided: That the Fleets were oblig'd by the Treaty to meet every Year in the beginning of the Spring at Corfou, to go and attack the Enemies in Greece; That it was no longer to be talkt of leaving to the Generals Discretion, what had been regulated by all the Confederates, and that 'twas contrary to good Sence and Reason to change fuch just Measures; That they ought not to amuse themselves about making Shots out of reach at an Enemy, when they might give them Mortal Wounds: But suppose, continued he, that in clearing the Coasts of Africa from Pyrates, you restore Repose to Spain and Italy by entirely securing the Maritime Places; What Benefit will you get by it, if you give the Infidels time to put forth a new Fleet to Sea, and see your selves once again exposed to the Perils, from which you were but just now miraculously delivered? You will then no longer have to deal with the pitiful Boats of Thieves, whose Surprizes to avoid is sufficient; but you will see the Coast of Sicily and haly covered with the Enemies Vessels, under the Shelter of which the Corfairs will in less time be re-settled in Africk, than you will have been in driving them thence. When the whole Body is affaulted by some great Distemper, we neglect curing the remoter Parts, and apply Remedies to the places where the Malady is more dangerous and preffing. will the taking of Algier, with the Defeat of the

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the Gorfairs, fignifie to the Reputation of our Arms, and the decifive Point of the War. which is the Question, if we must necessarily attack the Enemy in the Heart of his Dominions. For in fine, whether we ravage Greece, or hinder the Re-establishment of the Ottoman Fleet, we shall make our selves, without fighting, Masters of Africk; whereas at present we cannot invade it without abundance of danger and Expence. We shall have to do with fuch, as have from their Infancy been bred up to War, and that will defend themselves like Mad-Men and Desperado's; nor shall we find there, as in Greece, People exasperated by the Rigor of their Government, and wholly ready to declare for us: But if we must not expect any Success, unless the Emperor enter into the League, as the Spanish Ministers aver; will he approve of turning War on the Coast of Mauritania, when we should, by attacking the Enemy in the Archipelago, divide the Ottoman Forces, which without this Diversion, will all fall upon him in Hungary? This Prince is undoubtedly too clear-fighted to fign the Treaty of Union, as foon as he shall judge, by the Attempt upon Africk, that the Spaniards abandon the publick Interest, to mind only that of the King their Master. Tipoli, in fine, concluded upon the forming two Armies, one by Sea, and the other by Land, of all the Confederate Troops, and vigorously pressing the Ene. mies, before they were recovered of their Consternation.

These Disputes took them up two Months without coming to any Agreement: but the Parties referring themselves to the Pope, he in this manner regulated all these Differences. He ordered, that the Fleets should repair to Gorfou about the latter end of March, with all forts of Ammunition and Equipage; That the Venetians should add Three Galeasses to Six others, which were already in their Navy; and that Greece should be invaded on the side. which the Commanders should think fittest; that the Holy See and the King of Spain should fend the same number of Vessels, as in the last Camapign; That there should be embarkt only Two and Thirty Thousand Foot, and Five Hundred Horse; That there should stay at Otranto Twelve Thousand new-raised Men, ready to pass over upon the first Order from the Generals; That there should be Thirty Pieces of Canon with Powder and Ball, enough for each Piece to make a Thousand Shot; That there should be Twenty Thousand Muskets, Thirty Thousand Swords, Fifteen Thoufand Partifans, Two Thousand Lances, and Five Hundred Iron Coats, with all forts of Utenfils and Infruments necessary for such The Pope did not only folicite an Army. the Emperour to joyn with the Princes of the League; he fent also at the same time two Prelates, Antonio Salviati and Paulo Odescalchi, to the Princes of Italy, inviting them to contribute every one according to his Ability towards the defraying so Holy an Enterprize: They all promised to second his Holynesses Zeal. Gulielmo de Conzaga, Duke of Mantua offer

offered Two Hundred Horse and a Thonfand Foot: the Duke of Parma engaged to fend as many; and the Duke of Urbin (whose Power was much inferiour to that of those two Princes) promised only a Regiment of Horse, compos'd of Two Hundred choice Men; the Republick of Lucca, which had not any Troops, taxt themselves at fix Thou-· fand Crowns of Gold a Year; the Genoueles answered, that they had lent the King of Spain Four Gallies for this Expedition, and that their Militia was embark'd on his Catholick Majesties Fleet. Philibert Duke of Savoy, offered Two Thousand Foot, and Four Hundred Horse, but at the same time he besought the Pope to consider, that he had much more need for them for the fecuring of his own State, than against the Turks, being threatned by Gaspar Coligny, who had put himself at the Head of the French Protestants. The Duke of Savov had reason to distrust to Potent and brave a Man. He had newly, without the Dukes consent, marryed a Gentlewoman, born his Subject, of one of the best Houses of Savoy, exceeding Rich, Lady of many great Castles, and who, for the fake of this Marriage, had renounced the Romish Religion. Cosmo de Medicis gave five Hundred Horse, and Six Thousand Foot, on condition that the Emperour, and the other Confederate Princes, should grant him the Title of Great Duke of Tuscany. Alfonsa Duke of Ferrara offered his Holyness as many Troops as he should ask him, without determining the Number; but

the Jealousie, given him by the Elevation of Medicis, with whom he had long been disputing about Precedency and Power, and the Offers of this Redoubtable Rival, oblig'd him to make a Journey to the Emperor, to oppose the settling this new Title. The Pope, who fear'd the Duke of Ferrara would divert Maximilian from entring into the League, lost all the good opinion he had of him, and gave apparent Signs

of his Indignation against this Prince.

The Cares and Authority of Pin the Fifth having furmounted the greatest Difficulties. and regulated all things betwixt the Allyes, the Christians might Rationally promise themselves a Glorious Success in the next Campaign; and Colonni, having given all Orders necessary for his Departure, was fetting forth for his Post, when Heaven, more than ever incensed against our Crimes, chastised us for them by the Death of Pius the Fifth, which happened a few days after. He felt himself at first assaulted by Pains, of which, neither himself, nor Physitians could Divine the Cause. He had no great opinion of their Prescriptions, being perswaded, that all the fecret Physick consisted in abstaining from things prejudicial to Health, and in a fimple and frugal manner of living. Hence he had but one Physitian, who had a long time been his Servant. These sharp and continual Pains gave the Physitians to understand, that he had a Stone in his Bladder. But he could not be brought to use the Remedies necessary for his Cure, beause they too much offended his Modesty, and himself judged, that his Distemper

stemper was incurable by the Redoubling of his Pains. He would not then hear of any Affairs, but his Salvation, and applyed himself. fick as he was, to continual exercise of Devotion. He undertook to visit on Foot, the Seven Churches, maugre the Prayers and Tears of his Nephews. He employed but a day and an half in this Holy Pilgrimage, though he stayed a confiderable time at Prayers in every Church; but he returned so tir'd, that the Physitians believ'd, this violent excercise,join'd to the cruel pains he suffered, and to the Authority he used till his death, would shorten the days of this Holy Man. He dyed to the great Unhappyness of all Christendom, but to his own Repose and Glory, on the first of May. He was a Perfonage, comparable to the first Vicars of Fesus Christ, for the Innocency and Holyness of his manners, the firmness of his Faith, the Ardor of his Zeal for Religion, and who merited no less than those, whose Memory the Church Solemnly Celebrates.

He was born in the Year 1504. near the Town Alexandria, in a Village called le Bois. His Birth and Fortune were mean enough, though some Authors, to flatter him, have written, that he was descended of the Ancient and Noble Family of the Ghisteri of Bononia. He was from his Childhood educated in the order of the Dominicans, of which he took the Habit, and liv'd to the Age of Fifty Years in the most Religious Observation of St. Dominicks Rule. This Uniformity of Conduct gained him the esteem of a perfect Religious.

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faid, he never had any Office in the Order. and that he was only chosen to govern some Houses in quality of Prior, which Employs he for no other reason accepted, but he might not disobey his Superiors. Cardinal Caraffa having been named Soveraign Inquisitor, heard of his Merit. He fent him to Bergamo, to order the Process against certain Hereticks. For besides his extraordinary Piety, he was very Learned in the Holy Scripture, and in Divinity, which he had a long time taught in his Order with the Title of Doctor. Cardinal Garaffa, well fatisfyed with his Activeness and Fidelity, which were of proof against Sollicitations and Menaces, fent for him back to Rome, where his Service was very useful to him in the same Functions. This Cardinal, being after Julius the Third. and Marcellus the Second, who both reigned but a very little while, advanced to the Churches Throne under the Name of Paul the Fourth. gave the Bishoprick of Nepi to Michael Ghistieri (so was he call'd amongst the Dominicans) and Two Years after honoured him with the Sacred Purple, though Cardinal Charles Caraffa his Holynesses Nephew, opposed his Promoti-He afterwards made him chief of the Inquisition, giving him far greater Power than any, who had before him filled that place, and extoll'd his Capacity in the presence of all the He made himself many Enemies by Honourably afferting the Interests of Religion, but was nevertheless chosen Pope the Fifth day of January, Anno 1566. Those, who feem'd the most contrary to his Election, were the

the first to give him their Voices. He shewed so much indifference therein, that, when according to Custom, they came to ask him. whether he confented to what the Conclave had done in his behalf, he for some time doubted, whether he should accept it, and received the Tiara with as much Moderation, as he had restified little desire to obtain it. In the mean time this Man, full of Humility, without Estate, without Birth, and without Favour, fupported only by his Innocency, and the uprightness of his Intentions, manifested no less Greatness of Soul, than Zeal and Devotion. At his Entrance into the Pontificat, he fet about restoring the Discipline, which had been long corrupted. A Work undoubtedly Laborious, but which he Gloriously accomplishe, by being himself the first in diligently observing his own Ordinances, and severely punishing the obstinate and Refractory. By proposing Recompences only to those, who endeavour'd their amendment; the Court of Rome was in fo short a time purged of all the Vices which dishonoured it, that 'twas scarce credible he alone should have performed, what several of his Predecessors never durst attempt. The Respect and Veneration that was had for him, prevented his Orders, and every one amended his Manners, through the Sole Fear of displeasing The Corruption was grown fo great in the whole Ecclesiastical State, that Wisdom and Modesty rendred Men contemptible, and nothing made them valued but Libertinism. But Pius the Fifth took fuch good order therein,

in, that Virtue regain'd the place, whence Vice had driven her. The Banditi were become fo formidable by their Affaffinates and Robberies, that the Towns themselves were not safe from their Infults. This Holy Pope caused these Thieves to be punished with so much Severity, that his Subjects enjoyed a Calm and Repose, the like of which had not yet been feen in any State of Italy. He had so little Ambition to advance his Family, that 'twas only at the Instant Request of the Sacred Colledge, that he gave the Hat to his Nephew Michael Bonelli, his Sisters Son, who had also taken the Habit of St. Dominick, though he loved him tenderly, as being a Person of great Wit and Virtue. He took from him the Office of Treasurer of the Church, worth ten Thoufand Crowns a Year, some time after he had given him it, and fold it to Cardinal Cornaro for Four Hundred Thousand Franks, which were employed in Equipping the Fleet of the Holy See. His Nephew willingly parted with it, offering him also, whatever was left him of his Benefits, for fo Holy an use as that. He entertain'd a young Bononian, that was his Kinsman, named Paulo Ghistieri, who had a great inclination to the Wars, and could not have fail'd of succeeding in it. But the Pope understanding that he had an habit of Lying, would not see him, but banish'd him from Rome, with Prohibition of ever returning this ther, whatever Intercession the Princes and Cardinals made in his behalf. By fo admirable a Conduct he merited the Esteem of all the ChriChristian Princes, though no Pope of a long time had so little Condescendence for them, or more vigorously oppos'd all their Enterprizes against the Honour or Interest of the Holy See. He rejected the Counsels of those able Politicians, who pretended to govern the Church according to the Wisdom of the World, and said, that the Vicar of JESUS CHRIST ought to be ignorant of State-tricks, and to demand of GOD alone Strength, necessary for the supporting this Burden. This sole Considence gave him such an Authority, that he alone engag'd the King of Spain, and the Venetians in the League, and gave the Form and Motion to this long and difficult Work.

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WAR of CYPRUS.

The Fifth Book.

HE Popes Sickness; sollowed by his Death, interrupted the Course of Affairs; and stayed Golonni at Rome, though all things were ready for his departure. The Castles and other Lordships he held in the Ecclesiastical State, too much interested him in the next Election, to let him absent himself during the holding of the Conclave. But the Cardinals, sending for him to the Consistory, told him, he must not abandon the common Cause in the present Conjuncture, and obliged him to go and join the Fleet. They gave him Money out of the Churches Treasure, to pay the Troops of the Holy See; and having

having taken his Leave of the Sacred Col. ledge, recommending to them his Interests, he went immediately to Civita Vecchia, where he found another occasion of delay. The Great Duke of Tuscany, not yet knowing how matters would go touching the Election, made a Difficulty of furnishing out the Twelve Gallies, the deceased Pope had already hired of him. Cardinal Ferdinando de Medicis, his Son. feeing the other Cardinals highly disgusted at this Refusal, cast the Blame on his Fathers Officers, and undertook for the Performance of the Treaty, made with Pius the Fifth, which was no fooner fatisfied, but Colonni, fetting fail, took his course for Naples, thence to pass

into Sicily.

The Cardinals, having (during the nine days destined to that Ceremony) paid their last Duties to the departed Pope, entred into the Conclave on the 11th of May; and the next day, notwithstanding the Powerful "Competition of Cardinal Farnese, who pretended to the Pontificat, they, at the solicitation of Cardinal Altemps, chose Hugh Buoncompagno, who took the Name of Gregory the Thirteenth. He was born at Bononia, of a very mean Family: his Father, whose Fortune was no greater than his Birth, left nevertheless a great Estate, which he got by his Industry and Frugality. When Charles the Fifth received at Bononia the Imperial Crown from the Hands of Glement the Seventh, this Man, who had gotten into Trade, made so considerable an advantage of abundance of Wares, which the Concourse of Strangers,

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gers, drawn thither by the Pomp of this Ceremony, had made dear, that he was in a condition to build Stately Houses in a Quarter of the Town, call'd The Street of Hell. He caufed all his Children to be carefully brought up in Learning, and engaged his Son Hugh in the Study of the Civil Law, in which he made fo great a Progress, that having taken his Degree of Doctor, he for several years taught publickiy in the University of Bononia. Being above Forty years of Age when he lost his Father, he went foon after to Rome, hoping to get there both Wealth and Reputation, by following the Profession of the Bar. He there administred some publick Employs with so great Probity, and fuch exact Justice, that he successively enjoyed almost all the Chief Offices of the Town. He passed several Years without rising to any great Height; but his good Fortune, in fine, declaring it felf, he advanced much faster in his latter days, and was at the Age of Threescore and Ten mounted upon the Papal Throne. He was more indebted for his exaltation to the Esteem, he had acquir'd, of being an Upright Man, and a great Justiciary, than to Favor or Intrigue. He was naturally fullen, and flow of Speech: but he knew so well how to make advantage of these Defects; that his Silence was taken for a Mark of fingular Prudence, and his Sullenness for an admirable Strength of Wit.

Golonni, having by the way learnt the Election of the new Pope, hasted back to Rome, to Congratulate his Holyness, who, having gi-

ven him his Orders, fent him again to the Fleet. Don John had passed all the Winter in Feasting and Iollity; and this Young Prince, much more sensible of the Lustre, than of the Benefit of his Victory, had prepared for the Expedition in Africk, not doubting, but the Spaniards might engage the Pope and the Venetians in it, by perswading them, it would not take up much time. But having received Advice, that it had been resolved at Rome to attack the Infidels in Greece, he departed with all his Fleet from Pulermo, and came before Meffina: He fent some Vessels of Burden to Corfou; and making a shew of no small Impatience at Colonni's stay, without whom he could not go against the Enemies, he would oblige Leonardo Contareni (who was fent to him from the Republick, with order to flay there, and fee the Navy fet forth) to go and affure the Senate, that he would weigh Anchor, as foon as ever Colonni, whom he daily expected, should have join'd him with the Popes Fleer. Golonni being, in fine, arrived, the Venetians, under pretence of shewing greater Honour to Don John, or to hasten his Departure, sent from Corfon into Sicily Five and Twenty Gallies, commanded by James Sorancio, to meet him, and represented to him, that his delay was highly prejudicial to the Good of the Common Cause, and his own Glory. Don John, one while shewing an extream Desire to second the Republicks Intentions, and other whiles excufing himself upon some Preparatives, that were yet wanting to the Fleet. Sorancio in vain redoubled

doubled his Instances; for Don John had a secret order from the King of Spain, not to make War upon the Infidels this year, but to keep his Fleet along the Coasts of Sicily. This he had imparted to Colonni, defiring him to favour his Catholick Majesties Designs, and amuse the Venetians. Sorancio, whom a long experience had rendred very quick-fighted, discovered this Mystery through all these Disguises, and gave notice to his Holyness, who complaining of it to the Spanish Embassador; that Minifter presented to him a Letter from the King his Master, in which Philip the Second represented to the Pope, that all France was in Arms. That the Admiral de Coligni, Head of the Protestants in that Kingdom, had got the chief place in the Young Kings Favour; that he had procured a League Offensive and Defensive between France and England; That the Admiral follicited the Flemings to a Rovolt; and made, at his own charge, great Levies in Germany: And that his Catholick Majesty was perswaded that the Admiral abus'd the French Kings Weakness, and set all manner of Engins at Work, to cause Insurrections in the Neighbouring States, for no other end, than with the greater Facility to attack his: That his Holyness ought not to be displeased at the Kings calling back his Fleet for his own particular fecurity; besides that, it concerned all Christendom. as much as himself, to oppose the aggrandizing of so Pernicious a Sect. 'Tis manifest. the Admiral had used all his Endeavours with Charles the Ninth, to induce him to declare X 4

War against Philip; having often represented in the Council, that there never could be so favorable an Opportunity, and that all things

promised an advantagious Success.

In the mean time the King of Spain's Letters to his Holiness put the whole Court of Rome in a rage; and the Venetians fill'd all Europe with Complaints and Murmurings, faying, that the Spaniards not only abandon'd Christendom, but deliver'd it up to the Infidels; That the Difcontents and Divisions of France were only Pretence, to make the Republick lofe the Benefit of the Victory of Lepanto, by giving the Barbarians Leisure to set forth a new Navy. The French, that were at Rome, used the same Language. The Cardinal of Lorrain, and the Embassador du Ferrier stiled these Reports an Imposture and Calumny, publickly declaring, that the Spaniards endeavour'd dexteroully to cast their Perfidiousness on the French. Some believ'd, that Philip the Second intended by this manner of proceeding, to try the Popes Patience, with a Design to attempt greater matters, in case he found him of an easie and Flexible But Gregory, without examining, Temper. whether the Spaniards Excuse were true or false, dispatcht away two Prelates, Salviati and Ormanet, the latter into Spain, the former into France, to prevent the War, that was ready to break forth between these two Crowns. Salviati, being arrived at Paris, writ him word, that he found no appearance of Division in that Kingdom, and that the King and his Ministers laught at the Spaniards absurd Pretences ior

Greece.

for deferting their Allies. The Pope in the mean time could not suffer so open a Violation of the League in the beginning of his Pontificat. His Predecessor had granted the King of Spain the raising of about an hundred Thousand Crowns a year on his Clergy, on condition to maintain Threescore Gallies against the Infidels, and of this his Holyness demanded the Performance. The Spanish Ministers answered him. they had no orders about it; and Address being made on his behalf to Don John, he offered Twenty Gallies, in case the Cardinal Granvelle and the Spanish Embassadour would consent to These two Ministers, consulting of this Affair, were of opinion, that instead of the Threescore Gallies, demanded by the Pope, there should be only Two and Twenty granted to the Venetians, on the one fide, for fear of rendring them too strong, and on the other, to enable them to support and continue the War.

They were delivered to Golonni, who immediately went with those of the Holy See, and some of the Republicks, to join the rest of the Venetian Fleet at Gorsou. The King of Spain and his Subjects were become odious to all the other Nations of Europe, for having so shamefully gone back from the League, and abandoned the Common Cause, as well as that of the Venetians. Philip, having received Advice thereof from several parts, and amongst the rest from Don John of Austria, re-call'd the natural Inclination, he had for his Honour, and the advancement of Religion, and sent Orders to Don John, to pass with all his Forces into

Greece, and to behave himself in this War with all the Valour and Fidelity he expected from his Obedience. Don John had no sooner received this Order, but he writ to Golonni. But this Letter having been differently reported, the Original falling into the Author of this History's Hands, he thought it his Duty to set it down here in its very Words.

Don John of Austria to Marco Antonia Colonni.

Is Catholick Majesty having recovered Valenciennes, and driven thence the French, who still continue Masters of Mons and Haynault; the Perplexity of his Affairs in the Low Countrys not hindring him to Satisfie his other Obligations, has commanded me, that leaving all things else, I should with the whole Confederate Army carry the War into the Morea. I am extreamly pleased with imparting to you such Agreeable News, upon which, I am sure, you will take good Measures. I am of opinion to let the Greeks know, that we shall foon be upon their Coasts, to maintain them in their purpose of declaring for us: in the mean time attempt nothing of Consequence without me, only binder the Isles from being plundred, and stay for me, to the end we may all together make a greater Effort. I write to the Marquess of St. Cross, and and send him Word, that, in what place soe wer he receives my Orders, he incessantly repair with what Vessels he has to Cortou, where I shall no sooner arrive, but we will begin the War. I desire you to keep the Soldiers in Discipline, and above all things, to prevent the breaking forth of any Quarrels between the Spaniards and Italians, nothing more troubling me, than to see these two Nations at difference. I will set Sail at the first Arrival of the Vessels. Communicate this News to the Venetians, to whom I have not leisure to write. I believe, you will take my Word for the good Faith and sincere Intentions of the Catholick King.

Colonni received this Letter in the way between Corfou and Cephalonia, and having read it, call'd a Council. The Venetians, still fearing fome disappointment from the Spaniards, gave little Credit to this News, and were of opinion to keep on their way, remonstrating, that the State of Affairs imposed on them a necessity of continuing this Navigation alone, if their Allies either stopt or turned back: and in effect Don John having recommended to them the confirming the Greeks in their Intentions to revolt, and the securing the Republicks Frontiers, twas impossible to do either the one or the other, if the Fleet returned to Corfou; wherefore Colonni, and Andrada, Commander of the Spanish Ships, were of the same Mind with the

Venetians. Being then arrived at Gephalonia and Zant, they re-affured their Allies against the Fright, the Turks Fleet had given them, and fent discreet Persons to the Greeks, inhabiting the Mountains of Morea, to renew the Intelligence, and stir them up afresh to Rebellion. Steering towards Cythera, now call'd Gerigo. they met Leoni and Soriano, Captains of the Venetian Gallies, who were ordered to go up-These Two Officers told them. on Discovery. that the Enemy was not far off, riding at Anchor under the Walls of Malvasia, which is the ancient Epidaurus of the Greeks; That their Fleet was composed of above Two Hundred Gallies, and many other Vessels; but that, though this was the greatest Navy they ever had at Sea, neither their Hulls nor Furniture was any way comparable to the Christians, and that there was great likelyhood, they would not expose themselves to a Fight. Confederates Fleet confifted of an Hundred and Forty Gallies, Six Galeasses, and one and Twenty great Vessels, fitted for War, though laden with Victuals and Ammunition. The General resolved the next day to seek out the Infidels, and draw them to a Battel: But Colonni altered this Resolution, fearing, that if the Turks continued in their Post, the Retreat of the Great Vessels might become dangerous, this fort of Ships not being very fure in Fight; for, though they are wonderful with the Wind, they become useless, and even cumbersom, during the Calm, and it would be difficult to row them back at the fight of the Enemies Fleet:

to that 'twas not thought fit to hazard a Battle. being Weaker in Gallies than the Infidels, and having need of these Vessels to cover their Wings. The next day they got towards the East part of the Isle, and the Fleet drew up in Battalia near certain Rocks call'd Dragonares, over against the Promontory of Malea, as if they really defign'd to engage the Enemy: the Galeasses were on the Right Wing, and the Ships of Burden on the Left, to the end they might come to them with the Favour of the Wind, in case it blew from the South. The Turks far exceeded the Christians in the number of their Gallies, but were much inferiour to them in Marriners, Rowers, and Soldiers, fince the Battel of Lepanto; fo that their Shipping was not very serviceable. This Weakness obliged Louchali only to shew his Fleet, and carefully to avoid coming to Blows: he tear'd being dishonoured, and giving the Ghrifrians occasion to glory, by standing too much upon his Guard: And 'twas an Advantage great enough for him to keep the Sea, and his Enemies in Breath. He no sooner understood, that the Christian Fleet was in Battalia near the Dragonares, but he fet Sayl, to make a shew of fearing nothing; and leaving the Promontory of Malea, he coasted the Land on the right hand of this Promontory, as if he neither distrusted the Enemies Forces, nor the ill Condition of The Wind blowing hard enough from the South, to work the Great Ships, they went with full Sayl against the Enemies, who were making towards the West, believing that they

they Fled; and they would undoubtedly have engaged in Fight; had not the Wind fall of a sudden. Louchali, seeing the Christians left Wing naked, rurned his Prows that way; but Colonni speedily detacht the Frigats, which had already fecured the Ships of Burden. Two Fleets stood a long time facing each other within Cannon Shot, yet without making any Attack. The Christians fear'd being enclosed. If they left their Gallies and bigger Ships; and Louthali, who perceived this Precaution. made the greater femblance of Fiercenes and Readiness to Fight. In fine, the Turks, feeing the Night approach, discharged all their Cannon, and retreated under the Shelter of the Smoak. The Christians continued in Battalia till the next day, when they went to Gerigi without any Order or Discipline, on pretence of taking in Fresh Water. The Negligence of the Officers was to great, that the most part of the Gallies put in where they pleased, not only in several parts of the Isle, but even in the Ports of the Continent, without obeying any Command. But they were chaftised for it by a terrible Alarm; for not knowing, what Courfe the Ottoman Fleet had taken, word was brought them, that they were within eight Miles, advancing towards them. They got aboard their Vessels in an hurry, smitten with all the Terfor, such a Surprize could cause. Golonni at the same time sent to gather in all the dispersed Gallies, and having given the Signal of Battel, lancht speedily forth into the Deep with Threefeore

they came up to the Fleet. Those that were most remote, gave little Credit to the Orders and Signals, which they unwillingly and very flowly obeyed. However, though they were throughly perswaded that Louchali would have deseated them, had he took Advantage of this Disorder; and though the neglect of Discipline be very destructive to an Army, yet was there no example made of the Offenders, Coloni and Andrada not daring to punish them, because there were some Spanish Gentlemen

amongst them.

The Infidels, veering towards the West, left the Christian Fleet, not yet recovered of the Fright, into which they were put by the hazard they had run; and 'twas believed, they were then going to plunder the Islands and Frontiers of the Republick, there being then nothing to hinder them. Ours, to prevent such an Affront, immediately determined to follow them: For this purpose Colonni chose out the best and fwiftest of his Gallies; and taking Equipage and Soldiers out of the others, he would have fent them into Candy with the rest of the Fleet, with a Resolution to fall on the Enemies, who were beyond Zant, or else to stay there for Don John, in case he were not yet arrived, and with him to pursue the Mis-believers; or, if it should be thought more convenient, to attack somePlace in Peloponesus, being then in Condition to attempt great matters. The Spanish General was of the same Opinion; but the Venetians having debated this design amongst themselves. difdisapproved the execution of it, though for Reasons weak enough, on which Foscarini had grounded his Sentiment. They instantly desired Golonni to change this last Resolution, and return to his former. Golonni granted them this Favour, for which Sorantio in full Council thanked him in Terms, repleat with Praises. The Reasons, alledged by the Venetians, were, that having neither Galeasses, nor great Vessels, they were neither in Condition to Retreat, nor defend themselves, if they should meet with the Enemy; but in truth they fear'd, lest Don John and his Council, might find some new Subterfuge, to make them lose

again this Campaign.

The Christians, weighing Anchor in the Night, perceived by break of Day the Ottoman Fleet. Louchali, who was as well informed of their Motions, as if he had been present at their Debates, made all the advantage of this Knowledge that could be expected from a great Captain. Finding himself too weak to hazard a Battle, he aimed only to keep them in continual Alarm, coasting always near them, and presenting himself sometimes in their Front. fometimes in the Rear, incessantly watching to lay hold of any Advantages, that might be given him by the Generals want of Experience or Disunion, by the Disobedience of the Inferiour Officers, or by the Accidents of Wind and Sea. He rode before the Promontory of Twnarus, commonly call'd Metapan; and the Christians not daring with their heavy Vessels to keep the Chanel, the Barbarian made towards

wards them on the Coast: Our Fleet drew in Rattalia in the same order, that is, with the Galles between the Galeasses and great Ships, the Infidels also ranking themselves as at first. the mean time the two Fleets descried afar off Vessel coming with full Sayl: 'twas a Venetian Ship, having aboard it a considerable quannity of Money for payment of the Soldiers. and laden besides with Powder and other Ammunition for Gandy. This Vessel mistaking the Infidels for the Christians, made directly to them, and some of their Gallies were already advanced to invest it. Ours, perceiving its Error, sent Quirini with the Five swiftest Gallies of their Fleet, to prevent the Enemies, and secure this Vessel. Quirini, having boarded her, took out the Money, and received Germanico and Mario Savorniani, two Noble Venetians, that had taken this opportunity of coming to the Fleet. The Ship fecurely took her way for Gandy; and Quirini returned, Louchali not daring to make to him, for fear of being forc't to accept a Battle. In the mean time the Fleets by little and little approacht each other, the Infidels extending their Front to a great Length. Ours where fain to do the like. lest the Enemy might fall upon their Flank or Reer; their heavy Vessels being always on the Wings, according to their first order. Left Wing of the Turks, trusting to their Swifness and Lightness, and contemning the fluggishness of the Christians heavy Vessels, advanced a little too forward on cur Right. Galeasses and Ships gave them so warm a Recep-

ception, that they were glad to retreat in Diforder. Sorancio, who commanded this Wing. animated hereby; made a fign to the other Gallies to fall upon these Fugitives, and himfelf with incredible swiftness pursued them. Angelo Soriano fo vigorously followed them. that falling into their Squadron, he in fuch a manner attackt one of their Vessels, as he was like to make himself Master of her The Chriflians had undoubtedly gained this day a fignal Victory, had their whole Right Wing charged at the same time as the Barbarians began to fly; but except five Vessels which followed Sorantio. not one seconded his Bravery. Colonni, transported by the Ardor and Alacrity of the Soldiers. who already fet forth shouts of Victory, advanc'd with the body of his Fleet, not confidering he left the two Wings behind him. Foscarini, who was in theHead, cried out loud enough to be heard by every one, That we ought to give them Battel; That the Infidels were in Disorder; and that Heaven declar'd in Favour of the Common Cause: but if the Enemies Disorder drew Golonni after them, the Reflexion, which followed this first Motion, cast him into a strange Perplexity. He knew not, whether he should go on, or return to his first Post; nor was he less disturbed by the hope of Victory, than by the fear of being defeated. He remembred, how displeasing the Honours, he received at Rome, at his return from the last Campaign, were to Don John of Austria, and what ill Offices the Spaniards had done him with the King their Master; so that having no longer the fame

fame Protection, he had under the precedent Pontificat, he was ruined with Philip the Second, though he should have gained the Victory; Don John having forbidden him to make any Attempt without him. These were the true reasons which hindred Golonni from attacking the Enemies, though he alledged for his excuse, that their Retreat was but a Stratagem to divide the Christian Fleet, by drawing after them the Gallies alone, which would have been defeated without the help of the greater Veffels. In the mean time Sorantio, complaining that he had been abandoned by his, had re-gained his Post, seeing the Infidels recovered, and making a femblance to charge him. Louchali wondred notat the routing of his Left Wing, and their being purfued by ours; he threatned his People with Death, if they returned not to the Fight, and ordered the Officers to re-fettle this Disorder, during a little Relaxation, which the Christians gave them, foreseeing, that he should himself be engaged by the Fugitives, if the Christians knew how to make use of their Advantage; he bethought himself of a Stratagem, which demonstrated him to have the Gehius of an able Seaman; he caus'd his Admiral Ship to be infenfibly towed backward, though still facing the Christian Fleet, which was already at no small distance from the greater Vesfels. Ganale, who commanded the Left Wing, of which many Ships were but in a bad Condition; could not make so much hast as the rest of the Fleet; and the Enemies, on the contrary; recovered of their Fright, fayled in good order.

Twas now the Christians turn to be in very great Consternation, and smitten with a sudden Terror, which presaged some Disgrace, they kept filence, as if they were on the point of be ing defeated. Many of the Gallies left their first Rank, for to fight only in the Rear, where the Danger would not be so great, so that the Front was become very thin. Colonni, to remedy this Disorder, took a Skiff, and passing round the Fleet, employed his Authority, joined with Reasons and Requests, to make these Gallies return to their first Station: he told their Officers, that they had to do only with the same Enemies, of whom they had kill'd above Thirty Thousand Men in the last Battel. and taken almost an equal number of Prisoners. though they were then commanded by excellent Generals, their Army being also compleat, and full of Confidence and Pride; That they were now Headed by a pitiful Slave, fit only to lead Thieves to a Robbery; That his Fleet was Tumultuoufly Assembled, and his Soldiers but Novices; That they need only to return to their Post, and the Infidels would be necessitated to fly, to avoid being a fecond time discomfited. Colonni endeavour'd by thefe Discourses to re-assure those that were most alarmed, and recall their Courages. But the Distrust Lauchali had of his Forces, hindred his benefiting by this Consternation; and seeking no other advantage, but not to be beaten, he gave Canale leisure to get up with the great Vessels to the Fleet, whose Arrival made the Christians take Heart again. Thus these Two Generals, as expert as they

they were, committed each of them a Fault,

which they could never repair.

The Two Fleets, having a long time menaced each other within the reach of Cannon Shot, retired about Sun-Set with mutual Reproaches. The Infidels, who went first away, recovered Metapan, and the Christian Fleet returned to Gerigo. Sorancio publickly complained against the Officers of the Right Wing, whose Disobedience, he pretended, had pluckt the Victory out of his Hands, and demanded, they might be profecuted. Foscarini at his Request informed against them; but the Friends and Credit of the Accused stopt these Prosecutions. This Impunity encouraged the Soldiers Infolence, and the Generals rendred themselves culpable by their Neglect of Discipline, without which there is no Assurance of any Success in War, as the Republick but too often experimented in this.

The Christians, by the Favour of a seasonable Wind, sail'd from Gerigo to Zant. Golonni, thinking to meet Dan John there, and go afterwards against the Enemies, found only the Marquess of St. Gross arrived, whom this Prince had sent with Orders to the Fleet, to come and attend him there. They were well pleased with their having prevented this Command, and slattering themselves, that they should soon seehim, sent back the same Marquess to beseech him to hasten his Departure. Golonni had in the mean time, some days before, sent away a Spanish Officer, named Pedro Pardo, to inform himself of the Place, where the Ene-

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mies were, of the number of their Vessels, of their Strength, and to go and give Don John an Account of what he should have learnt. and give him a particular Relation of all that had passed betwen the two Fleets. Pardo having in his Course heard near a certain Isle, a great Noise of Cannon, which lasted a long time, doubted not, but the Fleets were engaged. Being perswaded that ours was much much Weaker than the Ottoman, and that Difcipline was not well observed in it, he so strongly fancyed our being defeated, that having affirmed it to Bazano, whom he first met with, he made the same Report to Don John of Austria, who was then at Corfou. This Prince immediately prepared to gather up the Remains of the Christian Fleet, taking with him for this Expedition a certain number of chosen Gallies; but being ready to fet Sayl, he received News quite contrary to what Pardo had told him, and understood that the Fleet attended him at Zant. He changed his Design, and fent Colonni Word, to come and meet him at Gephalonia, for that he would part from Corfou, as foon as he should have re-fitted the Vessels he had difarmed. They look'd upon themselves obliged by Respect, to go with the whole Fleet as far as Gephalonia to meet him, not doubting his being already there: but a contrary Wind arifing, when he was in fight of the Isle, had driven him back to Corfou. The too great Credulity of the Venetians upon uncertain Reports, made them commit a Fault of the utmost Importance. They left their Heavy Ves-

fels at Zant, without any Guard of Gallies, believing the Enemy far from them: there was Advice given them on a sudden, that the Turkilb Fleet was feen near the Isle, and that there were Fires lighted in the Cittadel, to give them notice of it; and in effect there was a great likelyhood, that Loucali observed their March, and cruis'd thereabout to surprize them. Venetians, despairing to succour their Vessels, fent away Friggats in hast to burn them, for fear they should fall into the Infidels Hands: but this Order having been fortunately neglected, they understood that the Barbarians were not on the Coast of Zant; and these Vessels, condemned to the Flames, were thus miraculoufly preserved.

Don John, being returned to Corfou, sent for the whole Fleet thither, as the most commodious Place for taking Resolutions. The Venetians murmured at all the Courses they were made to take. They had been made to come from Cerigo to Zant, from Zant to Gephalonia, and then to Corfou, so that their Rowers were even spent with incessantly towing the great Vessel, and they justly complain'd of the continual Delays that interven'd, to make them

lose the Benefit of this Campaign.

Colonni also testified his resentment of it with so much the more Vehemency, in that he was published to be the Cause, and was moreover informed, that Don John, offended at his not having stayed for him at Corfou, had said, that Colonni, ambitious of the Honour to command, had forgot to obey, and had, during this Y 4 whole

whole War, shewn a far greater Inclination for the Venetians, than for the King of Spain. Colonni, incensed by these Discourses, and being no longer able to suffer the insupportable Pride of this Young Prince (who, having no greater Authority in the Councel of War than the other Two Generals, would nevertheless, though absent from the Fleet, have it steer according to his Caprichio, and sent his Orders to his Collegues, as if they were inferiour Officers) advised the Venetians, who were no less displeased than himself, to seek some other Expedients for the security of their Affairs, and no longer to relye on the Assistance of the

Spaniards.

The Fleet, drawn up in Battalia, received Don John with the Discharge of all their Cannon: but there were not any Vessels sent to meet him; nor did any of his, contrary to the common Practice, return the Venetians Salutation. He nevertheless received civilly enough the Officers that came aboard him; but appeared so highly offended with Colonni, that, tho he let him enjoy all the Honours due to his Office, he long refused him a private Conference, in which he pretended to justifie himself, and would not fo much as fuffer his Coulin Pompey Colonni, who ordinarily entred into the Privy Councel with Sorancio, to come there any more. Colonni for his part talk'd a little too freely, and not content with excusing himself, he cast upon this Prince almost all the Failings, of which he had been suspected; he offered also to leave the Fleet, and return into Italy; but Don

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Dan John, fearing, lest this Retreat might draw an Envy upon himself, pacifyed Colonni by new Protestations of Amity, and promised him to live from henceforth with him, as he had for-The Venetians and Don John had merly done. also a Dispute, which Colonni by his Prudence terminated. Don John offered them Spanish Souldiers to fill up their Companies, and told them, he would not proceed in the War, unless they were compleat. The Venetians, who had already experienced the ill effect of this Mixture, absolutely refused to receive any Strangers amongst them, so that this affair was like to produce bad Consequences, had not Colonni found out an expedient, by giving fome of his Soldiers to the Venetians, and taking those of Don John of Austria.

The Venetians alledging, that the Island of Corfou, already much incommoded by the Incursions of the Infidels, would be entirely exhausted, if the Confederate Army stayed any longer there; a Council affembled, where it was resolved to set Sayl. The Fleet, departing on the Second of September, arrived not at Gephalonia till after eight days Sayl, the Venetians being very impatient at this flow manner of proceeding. Going thence towards Zant, Don John learnt by his Spies, that the Turkish Fleet was riding before Navarin, not so much in condition to attack the Christians, as to defend themselves This place is situated on the Bay of Lepanto, and is very considerable through the Commodiousness of its Harbour.

Generals were of opinion to fayl thither, with

a Design to fight, if the Enemy would accept the Challenge, or elfe to block them up there. Those, who knew the Situation of the Port. affured them, that the Castle, placed on a rising Ground to defend it, could not much damnifie the Vessels, lying before it in the open Sea. A Review was taken of the Fleet, the great Veffels left at Zant, and the Gallies advanced as far as the Isles of the Strophades, which are in the mid-way between Zant and Navarin, where they passed the Night, to conceal their coming from the Enemy. Their Resolution was, to go as far as the Isle of Sapienza, not above three Miles from Modon, and stop that Passage, lest the Turks should go and shelter themselves in the Port of this last place. Had this Design, which was so well laid, been regularly executed, they would, without striking a Blow, have made themselves Masters of above Threescore and Ten Gallies that were at Navarin; but the Christians, not being diligent enough, neglected the placing themselves in the Post, neceffary for the Success of this Affair, being the next day after Sun-rife but over against Protheno, but Ten Miles from Navarin; fo that the Infidels, perceiving them, had time enough to get into the Port of Modon. The Blame was laid upon the Admirals Pylot, who, to excuse this ill Conduct, faid, that he thought himself obliged to flicken his Sayls, during the Night, for fear of running a ground. But whether the Fault were in the Pylot, or whether Heaven was still angry with the Christians, 'tis evident, that the Confederates mis'd an opportunity of gaining

gaining a compleat Victory over the Barbarians. The Christians perceiving, that the Enemies hasted away with Sayl and Oar, Colonni proposed to Don John, the fending a Detachment of Gallies to fall upon their Rear, and offered to command this Detachment himself. This Design was approv'd, and Six and Twenty Gallies given him for the execution of it : but he was scarce got half his way with great hopes of a Glorious Success, when he received Orders to come and join the Fleet. Don John, to justifie this sudden Change, told the Officers, that the Infidels made a show of coming to charge him. and that 'twas necessary all their Forces should be together, for fear of a Surprize. clear-fighted were perswaded that Golonni's Enemies, jealous of his Reputation, had done him this ill Office. He went nevertheless afterwards to view the Barbarians, having with him but one Gally more, and offer'd to attack two of their Gallies, which lagg'd behind the rest of the Fleet; but these two being affisted by Six others, the Christians sent out Ten, which Louchali no sooner perceived, but he advanced with the greatest part of his Fleet, and escaped the Affront, they were like to receive, before Don John could bring up his to oppose them. Colonni retreated in good order; and there was in this Rencounter a fecond opportunity loft of gaining a great Advantage; for if Don John had made Head against the Enemy, they would rather have abandoned their eight Gallies, than have fought, fo weak as they were; but the fluggishness of the Confederates facilitated

their Retreat into the Port of Modon, where they were secure. Don John drew up in Batta. lia, and presented himself before the Mouth of the Harbor. He a long time defied them with Injuries and Reproaches, and about Evening retired in the same order. Louchali, that he might not be convinced of shunning the Fight. came forth out of the Port of Modon, and drew up under the Walls of the place. Don John returned at the same time, and sounded to Battel. The Turk, trusting more to the Walls of the place, than to his Shipping, durst not come too far off, nor ours approach too near them; so that having a long time shot at each other, the Enemies returned into their Harbour, leaving the Christians Masters of the The next day Don John returned in the fame order to the same place; but none of the Turkish Ships appearing, the Christians set Sayl. with the Honour of having forc't the Ottoman Pride to yield them the Sea, and went to take in fresh Water at Coron, a place of the Continent, not very far off. Louchali landed Four Thousand Foot to drive them thence; but Paul Sforza, whom Don John had put ashore with a confiderable Detachment, so vigorously charged this Foot, which already incommoded our Men, that having flain two hundred of them, he put the rest to Flight. The Christians on the Two next days again offered the Infidels Battel; and Louchali was content with putting himself a second time in Battalia under the Ramparts of Modon.

The Christian Fleet putting in at the Isle of Sapienza, the most experienced Captains were of Opinion, to get an exact Understanding of the State, the Town and Port of Modon were then in. Don John highly approved of this Defign, went aboard Golonni's Gally, attended by Foscarini, and some other Officers, to go and take a view of it himself. Having sufficiently obsered the Strength and Weakness of the place, he resolved to attack the Enemies there, and for this purpose sent for the Great Vessels from Zant, to shelter the Gallies from the Fire of the Town: there were two Bottoms joyned together, and covered with great Planks, on which they Built a Fort, and filled it with Earth, for the better fecuring the Gallies. Don John was of opinion, that the Infidels, frighted with this Stupendious Machin, would leave their Vessels, and sly ashore; and without doubt this Project would have succeeded, had the Execution of it been more speedy. But while the Squadron was expected from Zant, and the new Building went flowly on, Don John advanced to Navarin, either with an Intentention to surprize the Place (though the Venetians told him, the taking of it would be of little Importance to them) or because he thought he might more easily take in Water there, through the Commodiousness of the River. The Enemies, who had already feiz'd the Avenues of it, were ill treated by our Canon; and Sforza, at the Head of Five Thousand Men, driving them back into the Town, favoured the Christians Watring. Alexander

ander Farnese attempted to besiege Navarin by order from Don John, who gave him Six Thou fand Men with some Pieces of Canon, already put in Battery. But the place was immedily reliev'd by fo great a number of Turks, flocking thither from all parts, the Christians got with all freed to their Ships, being glad to be quit with the loss of their Cannon. fign also of setting upon the Turkish Fleet in their Harbor, for which all things were ready. was given over by Don John, the Venetians, alarmed by the Uncertainty of the Success, not caring to press him any further on it. They afterwards deliberated on the belieging Modon; but 'twas not thought fit to attempt any thing more, the Turks keeping themselves close, and the Spaniards testifying a desire to end the Campaign towards the middle of Autumn.

Their Impatience to return, made them about the midst of October represent to Don John, that he had long enough serv'd the Republick, and that he ought now to think of returning towards Sicily; and this Prince, who was no less impatient than they to leave the Morea, acquainted the Venetians, that he had spent his Provisions; having scarce enough lest to carry him into Italy, where he was resolved to put the Pleet into Winter Quarters: He promised them to come the next year much earlier, and far better provided, and endeavour'd to perswade them, that they ought to be contented with the Progress of this Campaign, and that twas no small Honour for them to have forc't the Insidels to keep close within their Ports, and

to have held them, as it were, befieged there. The Venetians, more troubled, than furprized, at this Discourse, and not able to comprehend that Don John, having made them wait for him all the Summer, should come from so plentiful a Country as Sicily, with not above Fifteen days Provision, earnestly belought him not to leave the Fleet in the very Moment, that feemed to give the Confederates the greatest hopes of entirely defeating the Infidels, rendring the Christian Name formidable in all the Mediterranean Sea; representing to him withal, that twould be very shameful for them to separate, without having done any confiderable Exploit; That the Vessels of the Ottoman Fleer, agitated by the South Wind, which blew violently at that time of the Year, and to which the Harbor of Modon was exposed, would of necessity fall foul one upon another, or that their whole Army, which, having exhausted all the Neighbouring places, began to be in want of Provisions, must either preferve themselves from Famine by Flight, or yield without Fighting; That they would oblige themselves to furnish him with whatever he wanted; That they daily expected Boars from Sicily, laden with Corn; That feveral also were coming to them from Venice; and that by delaying a little his Departure, he would return home crown'd with Glory and Honour, would do the Republick a Service, the Memory whereof they should eternally conserve. Having spoken in this manner to the Prince, they complained fiercely to the Principal Officers.

cers, that the Victory was pluck't out of their Hands, and that the Common Cause was purposely betrayed, to hinder them from recovering their Losses; That when they might vanguish without any danger either from the Sea, or the Enemy, they would retire upon pretence of wanting Provisions, and let an Army escape out of their Hands, which was too weak to make a Defence, and too numerous by the Auxiliaries they had drawn from all the Inland Places; to fubfift long there. These just Complaints stayed Don John two days longer: He would not provoke the Venetians; for fear they should renounce the League; but this little delay being expired, he went aboard Foscarini's Gally, accompanyed only by Colonni, where by Careffes and fair Pretences of Amity. he got him at last to consent to his Departure. Colonni also pressed him to yield willingly to this insuperable Necessity; and Don John promised him, that, if he met the Sicilian Convoy. or that any attempt were made on the Coasts of the Adriatick Gulf; he would come speedily and re-joyn them. He immediately fet Sayl, and came with the Wind in his Poop to Anchor at the Port of Gomeniza, over against the Isle of Corfou. The Prince of Sueffa, and Giovanni Andrea Doria, who came to meet him with Fourteen Gallies, boarded him at the same time; they were of opinion to stay some days there; but Don John, who fear'd the Popes ordering him to pass the Winter in Greece, would not hearken to it; and in effect the Venetians had secretly solicited Gregory about its perperswading him, that 'twas the only way to draw any Advantage from this War. Antonio Tipoli, whom the Republick sent into Spain after the Victory of Lepanto, had represented also to King Philip, that nothing so much hindred the Progress of the Christian Fleets, as their being so late before they joyned; but this Prince had rejected that Expedient, not being willing the Fleet, which was the Security of so many Realms, should Winter in places so remote, and be exposed to the Injuries of so Tempestuous a Season.

Don John, not to be worse than his Word, offered the Venetians Four Thousand Men to attack some places on the Coasts, and still kept on his way; but they refused these Re inforcements, searing, lest the Antipathy between the two Nations should rather prejudice

than advantage their Affairs.

Don John determined to go into Spain prefently after his Arrival in Sicily; but the Venetians, foreseeing, that the farther he went, the later he would return in the Spring, befought the Pope to stay him in Italy. The Pope sent him Order so to do by Claudio de Conzaga, a young Lord, whose Wit and Address obliged the Prince to give his Holyness this Mark of his Obedience. Colonni, by the Consent of Gregory and the Republick, went into Spain, to incite the King in their Names to redouble his Zeal for the Defence of Ghristendom. greatest part of his Ministers were not overmuch inclin'd to it: some were tired with the Length of the War, made in so remote a Coun Country; and others apprehended, lest Don John should become too Powerful by the command of so considerable an Army. But Philip, thinking 'twould tend to his Disgrace, to put any Obstacle to the Success of an Enterprize, managed by the Soveraign Prelat for the Glory of the Christian Name, answered Colonni tavourably, and they began at Rome to enter into Debate about the Preparatives for the

next Campaign.

Louchali, who despaired of faving his Fleet. and lookt upon himself as irrecoveraby loft, whether he staid in his Post, fought or fled, had affembled the intimatest of his Friends; and not knowing which would be most dangerous for him, to fall into the Hands of the Christians, or to appear before Selim, was already thinking of making his escape into Africk: but the Retreat of the Confederates to Corfou having left him the Sea open, he found himself, contrary to all apperaance, dif-engaged from fo cruel a Perplexity, and returned Triumphant to Constantinople. A strange Metamorphosis! When the murmuring of the Troops he had fent for to his affistance from the furthest part of Macedonia, reproching him to his Face, with having impudently hazarded the Grand Seigniors Gallies, had reduced him to the utmost Despondence, the Christians Stupidity on a sudden changes his ill Fortune: and this Bassa, who was ready to go and hide himself in the Desarts of Africk, prefents himself before the Sultan like a Conquerour, diffipates all the disadvantagious Reports, foread abroad against his Conduct, receives Encomiums

comiums and Careffes from the Grand Seignior for having protected a Fleet, weakned and diftouraged by the last Defeat, though he had always coasted the Enemies, who, desparing of ever being able to force them to Fight, were at last compelled to abandon Greece, without making any confiderable Attempt. The Barbarians, still amus'd at the Battel of Lepanto, thought they had gotten a Glorious Advantage, in that they were not again beaten, but had fustained the Presence of a Victorious Army with unequal Forces. This Joy of theirs was to much the more grievous to the Christians, in that a few days before a Soldier of their Fleet, going in great hast to Rome, told them. that the Confederates, having worsted the Infidels in a great Sea-Fight before Navarin, were Masters of the Sea, and the People of the Mohad made an Insurrection. The Report of a man, who affirmed, That he was himself in the Battel, was eafily credited; and the Rumor of this false news redoubled the Confederates Confusion. The Impostor, who had invented this Tale, only to get some Money from the Pope, suddenly disappeared, and we learnt afterwards the certainty of Don John's return into Sicily.

The Venetians, maugre the Distrust they had of the Spaniards, and all the publick and private Discommodities they suffered by the War, had so far consided in their Maritime Forces, as to flatter themselves, they should this Campaign drive the Insidels out of the Sea, and open themselves a Passage into Greece. But

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feeing all their Fndeavors frustrated, and the Republick on the one fide exposed to the Fury of the Barbarians, and on the other, menaced by the Spaniards, who in their Thoughts swal. lowed up their Towns upon the Continent. found themselves in a very perplex'd Conditi-The Antient Magistrates, who from the very beginning had no great Inclination either to the War or League, faid, There was no longer any Relying on the Affistance of such Allies; That twas now evident, the Spaniards had no defire to oppose the Infidels, but were even forry for the Victory of Lepanto; That it not having been then in their Power to refift the Ordinances of Heaven, they had done, what in them lay, to hinder the Venetians from enjoying the Benefit of it; That they, for this purpose, rais d a Thousand Difficulties about Trifles; That they had for no other reason lingred out so much Time in Preparations, as not to be ready to let out till the very end of Summer, but to ruine their just and reasonable Defigns; That they had given Ear to ridiculous Projects, during the Execution of which, the Republick was hindred from fecuring their Islands by their own Forces from the Incursions of the Barbarians; That having exahusted their whole Store of shuffling Tricks and Artifices, they alledged the pretended Troubles of Frances That afterwards, on pretence of some considerable Enterprize, they had made most of their Gallies come from the furthest parts of Green to Corfou, which Voyage had taken up more time than the War it felf; That having flayed マカートかい

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a few days, to make a shew, as if they defired to fight, they had let the Ottoman Fleet escape, though twere much weaker than their own. and might easily have been defeated by their keeping their Post; That the loss of Gyprus. the Ravaging of their Islands, the Taking of their Towns in Epire, and the Ruining of Dalmatia, whose Fields and Villages were all laid wast, even within reach of Cannon-Shot from their fortified Towns, were all Effects of the Spaniards Perfidiousness, who had neither fee out in time, nor faithfully performed any one Article of the Treaty; That having many Gallies un-employed in their Ports, they had borrowed of the Republick; That Giovanni Ans drea Doria, left in Sicily with Fourteen Vesfels, could scarce find in his Heart to set forth time enough to meet Don John, as he was returning into Winter Quarters. Then one of the Principal of them, taking up the Discourse, faid. And what? Do you not fee, that our Fleet, our Generals, and all our Authority are subjected to the Spanish Tyranny? and that Don John bas by little and little made himself absolute Master of the Soveraign Power? That Colonni, who has bitberto opposed King Philip's Intention, now declares for him, letting himself be drawn by Considerations of Interest, of which he was not formerly That our General himself, under presusceptible. tence of shewing some Respect to the Prince's Quality, lets go his Authority, suffering it to be usurpt by too much Condescendence; so that this Ambitious young Man decides Soveraignty, and believes bimself above the Laws and Gonditions of the Trea-

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by of Allyance; he ordains, he commands, with out communicating with his Gollegues; he rewards. be punishes, whom he pleases, and as he thinks good: And he, who could not suffer Venieri's chastising according to the Laws of War, three Rebels, that deserved Death, exercises his unjust Authority over the Confederates, without advising or consulting with any one. Our Gratifying his Spleen by re-calling Venieri is the Cause, that none dare contradict his Sentiments. In vain did the Generals and the whole Fleet befeech him not to wast all the Summer in fruitless and superstuous running to and fro, he constrained them nevertheless to come and join him at Corfou, without giwing them any of the Honours, which a Naval Army is wont on such occasions to receive; as if Such a Goncourse of Troops had assembled, and met together in that place, only to acknowledge him, and to give him alone all fort of Honour and Obedience.

These Discourses, held amongst the Ancientest of the State in Derogation to the League, the funest Consequences of which they detested, came to the Colledge of Ten. This Tribunal has Right to decide absolutely in matters of Peace and War. The Magistrates, which compose it, being secretly assembled, began with deploring the Death of the deceased Pope. whose Vigour and Authority kept in some fort the Spaniards to their Duty : and were more fensible of their Loss in that Soveraign Prelate, because they saw not the like firmness in his Successor. They then reckoned up all their Damages and other Difgraces; they lookt into the inability of the City to contribute any longer to the excessive Expences of the War; they

they considered the People of the Continent, as not in Condition to continue the Payment of their Taxes, as appeared by the daily Complaints they made to the Senate against the Rigor of these Exactions; and that, to augment the Misfortune, the Interruption of Commerce had considerably diminisht both the publick Revenues, and private Mens Estates: That the great numbers of Mariners, they had within these Three Years made use of, had so unfurnisht the Countries of Labourers, that the Land in many places remain'd untill'd; That the Excursions of the Infidels, even to the very Gates of the Towns in Dalmatia, hindred the bringing thither of Convoys, and famish'd their Garrisons and Inhabitants; That the Inland Parts of their Islands, so often ravaged, suffered the same scarcity; That there was no having of Corn from the Neighbouring Countries to feed such a Multitude, without paying very great Custom; and yet this People with their Land and Sea-Forces must have a Subsistance; That they were daily seeking for Remedies to those great Mischiefs, but could not find any; That though they should have Constancy and Courage enough to surmount them, and should want neither Money, Victuals, nor Ammunition, yet would it be impossible for them to draw any Advantage thence, as long as the Spaniards should delay their setting forth till the beginning of Autumn, and if, to excuse themselves from attacking the Enemy, they should still alledge the secret designs of the French Hugonots, with several other groundgroundless Pretences, through which 'twas plainly to be seen, they had no other Aim, but to spin out the War in favour of the Infidels, and by this new Stratagem to weaken the Commonwealth; That they had unwillingly contributed to the only Victory, gotten over the Turks; and that, in fine, the Republick could not forget, what their Embassadour with the King of Spain had written to them on the Subject of this Victory, of which Philip had no fooner receiv'd the news, but he complain'd to his Ministers of Don Johns Difobedience, whom he had expresly forbidden to fight, and hazard his Fleet; so that one of his Favourites, taking thence occasion to praise the Severity of that Roman, who caused the Head of his own Son, though a Conquerour, to be fmitten off, for having fought against his Orders, councelled him to renew to terrible an Example; That Doria had gain'd the Catholick Kings Favor by declaring against the Senates Interest; Colonni on the contrary having utterly lost his good opinion, for being willing to promote it.

Nicholas Ponti, one of the Council of Ten, then assuming the Discourse, said, To what purpose do we tire our selves with continual Complaints, which shew nothing but our Weakness and want of Understanding, in delivering our selves now, more than ever, to Traitors, that have so often abused us? Why are we transported against People, who wisely know how to make advantage of our simplicity, and far better understand their interest, than we do ours? And in effect, since the

defeating of the Ottomans will not any way be particularly beneficial to them, they aim, by prolonging the War, to ruine our State, whose overgreat Potency puts an Obstacle to their designs of invading Italy. If the Turks are vanquisht, we confirm the Extent of our Soveraignty; the King of Spain, who gains nothing by this Victory, would in the contrary lose much by the Defeat of the Confederates Army. Understanding this, they have nourisht the War, feeding us with vain hopes, to strengthen themselves against us: And do you not think, Gentlemen, twould be much more advantagious for us to imitate this Conduct. than condemn it? They'll willingly suffer us to stile them perjur'd and perfidious, provided they attain their Ends, and profit by our Reproaches and Injuries: For Good Faith, Religion, and Zeal to advance the Glory of the Christian Name. are all Specious and Magnificent Words, which they no longer esteem, than they may favour their Having more than once tryed to our Ambition. tost the Inequality of our Strength against the Turks, we now experiment the little Confidence we can put in the Assistance of our Allies. The Infidels, weakned by the Loss of a numerous Fleet, and scarce daring to appear before us, have had the Confidence to enter the Port of Constantinople in Triumph, for having escap'd being a second time beaten. What must we expect, when they shall return the next Spring with new Forces? In the mean time we are enfeebled, and reduced to the deplorable Estate, in which the Spaniards desire. us, to make themselves Masters of Italy. Are we become insensible to these Evils, and neglecting what

what is essential and useful, shall we let our selves still be seduced by false Appearances, and continue a Prey to the Artisices of this Faithless Nation? Shall we never get out of this shameful Lethargy, and open our Eyes, to see our Missortunes and Disgraces? Tis much more easie for us by a dexterous Management to shelter our selves against the Ottoman Power, than to avoid the Ambush-

es laid for us by the Spaniards.

These Reasons made the Council of Ten refolve to attempt the Accommodation with the
Port, not being able to promise themselves any
Advantage by continuing so incommodious a
War. They did not impart this Deliberation
to the Senate, for fear of making it too publick, trusting the Secret with none but Marco
Antonio Barbaro, who was detained Prisoner
at Constantinople: They charged him to underfeel the Grand Vizier, and conclude a Peace upon reasonable Conditions; and in the mean
time they consulted with the rest of the Magistrates about the Subsistance of the Troops
for the next Campaign.

The Venetians had good Garrisons in the Towns of Dalmatia: but the Infidels, possessing the Country, very much incommeded them by hindring them from Provisions. They seiz'd of a Tower on the Mouth of the River Salone, which was deliver'd up to them by him, to whom Baglioni had entrusted the keeping of it; and by a like Treachery they made themselves Masters of a little Castle, bearing the Name of a Rock, on which it was built, whence they much molested the Town of Spa-

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latro. These Traitors were punish'd according to the greatness of their Crimes: The Principals were strangled, and then hung up by one Foot, (a fit Punishment for such Offenders) and their Accomplices were fent aboard the Gallies. In the mean time the Venetians follicited a Turk, to whom they offered great Rewards, to engage him in the fame Treachery. of which they had just made so rigorous an Ex-This Infidel, testifying to them some desire of becoming a Christian, promised to furrender up Clissa into their Hands, and effectively kept his Word. This Town is the best fortified in all Dalmatia, full of Inhabitants. and on the Possession of which depended that of many Neighbouring Places. The Turks had heretofore taken it from the Hungarians, and were very vigilant in keeping it: the Plague. which then raged there, having driven away almost all the Garrison, the Traitor made use of fo favourable an Opportunity to accomplish his Design: the Execution whereof was committed to Hestor Troni, who marching in the middle of the day at the Head of 1500. Foot to the Gate, which by Agreement was to be opened, entred the Town, and made himself Master of it, with the slaughter of a few Soldiers that refisted. The War would have been ended on that fide, had Troni known how to keep his Conquest. But thinking, that he rather went to plunder, than to take Clissa, he went out of it, laden with Spoil, excusing his not staying any longer there, by his not being strong enough to defend it against the Infidels, who

would not fail to come speedily, and besiege it. The Senate being highly displeas'd at this Cowardize, Troni was recall'd to Venice, and imprisoned; but his Credit and Friends appeaded the Magistrates Wrath, as is usually done,

when any Noble Venetian is questioned.

The Turks, re-taking Clissa, derided the Venetians miserable Conduct, with stinging Railery counselling them, to renounce the Art of War, and to apply themselves for the future only to Traffick, Law-Suits, and State In-They afterwards plundred the Countrigues. try with feveral small Bodies of Horse, who, approaching the very Gates of the Town, held by the Segniory, carryed Terror and Dread on all fides. They aimed particularly at Cataro, because by driving the Venetians out of that Town, they were affured of all Epire. This place is scituated in the bottom of the Gulph, called by the Ancients, Rizonicus, there being no coming thither from Venice but by Sea. The Turks, who had the Fort of Caftel-2000 on the left hand of the Gulph, to make themselves Masters of the Passage, built, where the Gulph was narrowest, a Fort, defended by a Rampart, and deep Ditch, on which they raised a Battery of Eighteen Pieces of Canon. This Fort commanded the other ade of the Gulph, so that it prohibited the entrance of any Venetian Vessels. The Gatarians soon felt the Inconvenience of this new Work, and feeing themselves at the point of being starv'd, fent to give them notice at Venice of their Extremity. The Venetians, exceedingly concerning

ning themselves for all places on the Adriatick Gulph, took speedy care for the Relief of this and Venieri being already returned to Venice. Orders were fent to Giacomo Sorancio, that he should part immediately from Gorfon with Twenty Gallies, to relieve Gataro. He obeyed without delay, and Fortune feconded his Fidelity; for the Bassa of Epire, seeing no Enemies in Condition to attempt any thing, was gone to the remotest Frontiers of the Province, with what Troops he had, excepting Two Hundred Men, appointed for the Guard of this Fort. Sorancio landed Four Thousand, and after a gallant Defence, made by the Garrison, who were all put to the Sword, took the Fort, which he eas'd, having first carryed away the Canon; and thus the Catarians, being delivered, recovered the Liberty of the Sea. This Vigorous Action was performed in the year 1572.

After the Return of Dan John of Austria with his Fleet into Sicily, the Venetians made very great Complaints against the Spaniards, beseeching him to oblige all the Confederates to labour unanimously for the Desence of Christendom, and to support the Interest of the Common Cause with more Vigour, than they had hitherto shewn. They at the same time represented to his Holyness, that 'twas in vain to agree upon the Condition of a Treaty, and confirm it afterwards by Solemn Oaths, if instead of punctually executing it, every one should, either as his Caprichio, or Interest might incline him, presume to explain it

to his own Advantage; That 'twas ex-presly agreed, the Fleets should be ready to fail into Greece at the beginning of every Spring, and yet the Confederates were scarce by the end of the Summer got to the Enemies; in order to fight; that having only shewed the Infidels the number of their Vessels, they retired, without daring to attempt any thing; That but by staying a little longer at Sea, they might easily have ruin'd the Ottoman Fleet. and driven the Barbarians out of the Mediterranean; That Don John usurpt to himself all the Authority, contrary to an Article of the League, which shares it equally betwixt the Three Generals; That not content with having the fole Decision of Matters, when he commanded in Person, he pretended also to have the fame Obedience paid to his Orders in his absence; That these Contraventions were insupportable, and that the Republick was in fine weary of bearing them. They had private Conferences with Gregory, at which they enlarged upon every one of these Grievances. In the first Assembly of the Cardinals and Ministers, held by the Pope, touching the Affairs of the League, Paulo Tipoli insisted very much on the Expedition into the Morea; he demanded, that they should set forth much earlier, than they had done the two last Campaigns, and that an hundred new Gallies should be added to the Fleet; and in effect there was very great apparence, the Turks would the next Summer be exceeding strong, considering the news they received of the Preparations making at GonstanConstantinople for the setting forth a very great Fleet: besides that, 'twas a piece of Policy in the Venetians to spread abroad these Reports, as being advantagious to them, whether they would conclude a Peace, or carry on a War. Tipoli proposed further, that an hundred Sayl should be chosen out of all the Christian Fleet. to go, as foon as the Sea should be Navigable. and ravage the Grand Seigniors Territories, take as many Slaves as they could, and at the fame time secure the Venetian Isles from the like Infult; That a new Adress should be made to the Emperor, and whatever he should defire, promis'd him, to engage him in the League; That Application should be also made to the Kings of France and Portugal; That Embassadors should be sent to the great Duke of Muscovy, and the King of Persia, the Polonians being then busied about a new King: In fine, that all Potentates, and all Christian Nations, should be incited to take Arms against their Common Enemy. these things were granted Tipoli; and 'twas refolved, that the Confederate Princes should be requested to give their Agents sufficient Power, to the end the Consultations might not be delayed. The Cardinals afterwards propofed, that the Confederates should by the same Treaty, engage to have all the fame Friends and the same Enemies. The Spaniards, who found their Advantage in this new Article, willingly accepted it; but the Venetian Embassadour ab-folutely rejected it, saying, That the Republick would not enter into any new Engagements; and that this would put back many,

who had promised to fign the League. Tipoli; feeing them propose Innovations, demanded, that the common Expences of the War should be examin'd. His Holyness had been long importun'd about it; but discouraged by the Subtilty of the Spaniards, and the over exact Reckoning of the Venetians, had still put off so difficult an Account. The Venetians affirmed, that they were near Three Milions of Livers aforehand, and pretended to be re-imburst, what they were out above the share, they were obliged to; the Spaniards afferting the contrary. the Pope could not moderate the difference. because it was to be begun by making an Estimate of all the Venetians had furnisht out from the beginning of the War. However 'twas apparent through these Difficulties, that the Republick had expended more than his Contribution. The Pope ordered, that, till their accounts could be more exactly stated, the King of Spain should pay the Venetians Threescore and Two Thousand Crowns of Gold for the Corn, they had procured of the Neapolitan Merchants; amounting to that Sum; and this expedient quieted for a time this Contention. they treated about the Management of the next Campaign. The Spaniards, who always endeayour'd to carry the War into Africk, requested, that the Rendezvous of the Fleet might be appointed at Otranto: but Tipoli opposed it, representing, how urgent a necessity there was of preventing, at the beginning of the Spring, the Infidels Attempts, who would attack the Islands, and amongst the rest Candy;

if the Chirstians were not strong enough to hinder them The Spaniards infifted no farther on it, and 'twas agreed that the Confederate Fleet should be compos'd of three hundred Galleys, and meet at Corfon. The Spaniards then propos'd, that the Venetians, who were nearer the Rendezvous, and much better provided of Gallies, than the rest of the Allies. should fet forth some for the King of Spain, which his Catholick Majesty should at his own charge maintain: But on the Republicks behalf 'twas answered, that 'twas not just, they, who were scarce able to bear their own part of the Burden, should be loaded with anothers; That so Potent a Prince, as the King of Spain, who was Master of so many Coasts, Maritime Places, and Ports, could not but have supernumerary Veffels; and that not having yet reimburst the Venetians, what they had advanced twas not reasonable for him to engage them in new Expences. And to prevent the Spaniards making any farther Reply, they faid, the Catholick King ought not to reckon in the number of his Gallies, the Four, that were fet forth by the State of Genea, nor as many more added by the Knights of Malta, fince they came Voluntarily to the Affistance of Christendom. They feemed to make the same Reproach to the Pope, in Respect of those, sent by the Duke of Savoy and Tulcany, that were incorporated into the Fleet of the Holy See. The particular of all these Debates would not deserve a place in this History; were it not to shew the Spaniards Insolence and Pride, who, desiring A a to

to have the Advantage in every thing, declar'd. that this Expedition having been undertaken only in favour of the Venetians, the King their Master was no further concerned in it, than as having granted them his Protection. The Venetians in the mean time pleased themselves with framing Difficulties on the smallest matters, purposely to tire out the Pope, and all those that medled in this Negotiation. But there arose a new Dispute of far greater Confequence. An Augmentation of the Gallies had been accorded, because of the prodigious Preparations, making at Conftantinople; but the time, when they were to meet on the Coasts of Greece, was not agreed on. Venetians desir'd they might be ready to fight by the Month of March, affirming, that the Success of this Campaign depended on their extream Diligence. The Spaniards, on the contrary, required the whole Month of June, to put their Fleet in Condition. Every one murmur'd against them at Venice, when Tipoli gave the Senate advice of this unjust and dangerous Proposition. But the Council of Ten secretly rejoiced at it, because of the Leisure given them by it to learn from their Embassadour at the Port, what hopes there was of Peace, and take a Resolutition, suitable to the State of their Fortune. They acquainted Tipoli with their fecret Negotiations at Constantinople, giving him order to conclude nothing at Rome, to make no Relaxation of the Time, by which the Fleets were required to fet forth, and even to refuse the Augmentation of the Gallies, he had himself **folicited**

folicited. At his declaring himself in the Affembly about this matter, every one mistrusted some Intelligence between the Port and the Commonwealth: These Suspicions very much cool'd their Negotiations, and matters were exfream flowly treated on at Rome. The Council of Ten no sooner understood, that Tipoli had, in Obedience to their Orders, perplex'd the Affairs, but they commended this Minifters Dexterity, as having, by his Address, put them in the best Condition they could defire; but one amongst them, rising up, said, Have a care, Gentlemen, of alienating the Confederates Minds, and breaking with them, before you know what to expect from the Port, and on what Conditions they will grant you Peace. course obliged the Council to enter into new Deliberations, and fearing to fee themselves expos'd on every fide by being disappointed of Peace, and arothe same time breaking the League, they fent Orders to Tipoli to regulate the Conditions, on which he had shewn himfelf fo difficult. 970

These Contests having taken up all the Winter, the Pope, in fine, by his Authority ordained, that his Fleet and the King of Spains should meet at Messina by the end of March, whence they should immediately depart to join the Venetians at Corfou; That they should all sail together into Greece, fight the Insidels, if they met them by the way, and attempt whatever their Generals should judge necessary and advantagious for the Common Cause; That the Fleet should be composed of Three Hun-

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dred Gallies, Forty Vessels, and as many Gale affes as the Republick could fet forth; That the Army should consist of Threescore Thousand Men's That Every Gally should carry at least an Hundred and Fifty Soldiers; That they should have Four Thousand Five Hundred Horses, for fear the Enemy should attack any of the Confederates by Land; That no new Delay should be granted for the Departure of the Fleets; That the Generals should fet Sail on the day appointed, with what Vessels they should have ready; and that the rest should follow, as foon as they should be in Condition to quit the Ports; and that other things should be ordered, as they were in the last Campaign, The Venetians obtained farther of his Holiness. That none of the Allies might withdrawhis Forces from the Christian Army, should even his own Territories be attackt by fome declar'd Enemy. All Differences being thus regulated, Tipoli prefled the Affembly for the speedy letting forth Three hundred Gallies, to pillage the Ottoman Islands, and secure the Republicks. The Spaniards, not daring to appose it, because the Pope approved it, answered that they must Adress themselves to Don John, to whom the King of Spain had probably fent Orders about it.

There was at the same time a Proposal made to Gregory about exchanging of Prisoners. There were sent to Rome some considerable Turks, taken at the Battel of Lepanto, whose Throats would have been cut in Prison, had the Venetiam been hearkned to at first: but

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Pius the Fifth abhorring such Inhumanity, they thought best to ransom with them several Chrifian Officers, who had lost their Liberty in their Service, for fear lest, after the Conclusion of the Peace, the Pope should refuse to put them into their Hands. There was amongst them two Sons of Haly by a Sister of Selim's; one of which dyed at Rome : The Mother requested the other of Don John by such moving Letters, accompanyed with fuch Magnificent Presents, that he yielded to her Importunities; her Daughter also, who passed for one of the Fairest Persons in the World, writ to this Prince in Terms fo full of Tenderness, that he esteemed it an Honour and Pleasure to himself. to folicit her Brothers Liberty with the Pope, who granting his Desire, he sent him back to Constantinople, having first treated him like the Grand Seignior's Nephew. But his Holiness thought not fit to give the rest their Liberty so foon. One of the Principal amongst them was Mahomet Bassa of Negro Ponte, a Man, whose disposition was no way rude and barbarous, and who perfectly understood the Manners and Customs of the Europeans: He spake Italian reasonably well; and some Romans, who had been at Lepanto, took delight in discoursing with him about the Battel: He told them, that two things principally gain'd the Christians the Day: to wit, their great number of Musketeers. whose Arms were much better in a Fight than their Darts or Arrows; and the Boards fet up. on the fides of their Gallies, in manner of Pa rapets, with which their Soldiers being shelte Aa3 red

red, fired on the Enemy with far greater Affurance: but he hoped, we should not for the firture have this Advantage over them, fince the Experiment had cost 'em dear enough. speaking to him of the Victory at Lepanto, as of a Loss to the Grand Seignior, far exceeding what he got by the Conquest of Cyprus: He fmilingly answered, You have shaved our Beard, and the Hair will grow again: But the Venetians will never re-join to the Body of their State the Part, which we have cut off. Colonni, visiting the Prisoners, taken in this Battel, commanded his Officers and Soldiers to treat them courteoufly; and then turning to Mahomet, faid, Learn of us to practice Hamanity, you, who so barbarously and cruelly treat our Christian Prisoners. which Mahomet made him this witty Answer: Your Excellency will be pleased to pardon our Ignorance, fince we have been bitherto only used to take Prisoners, not having yet been such our selves in the Christians School. The Pope in the mean time folicited the Crowns to join their Arms to those of the Confederates; and the Cardi nal of Lorrain, who came to Rome to affift at the last Conclave, had given Gregory Hopes that the Allyance between France and the Grand Seignior might be broken. This Cardinals Esteem amongst the French having giv'n him an entire Knowledge of that Kingdoms Affairs, and the Kings true Sentiments; His Holiness, on such good affurance, believed, he might successfully endeavour this Dis-union: He writ about it to Charles the Ninth, who answered him, He should willinglyenter into the League; but

but the great Revolutions which had happened in his Kingdom, permitted him not to join with the Confederates.

France broken, and shattered into different Factions, was exposed to the Plunder of the Germans, and the Invasions of her other Neighbors. The Lorrain Princes, and other Principal Persons in the Court, retired into the Country, being neither able to suffer the Imperious Humour of the Queen, nor submit themselves to the King of Navarre. Princes, being a little after reconciled with Annas de Mommorency, Constable of France, drew the King of Navarre into their Party, by giving him new hopes of recovering his Kingdom; and of diminishing the over-great Authority of Queen Catherine, and ruining the Projects of the Prince of Conde, they entred Paris, guarded by their Friends and Creatures, and drove all those of the opposite Faction from Court. Thus France, becoming the Stage of a Civil War, faw more Blood shed in most of her Towns, than in the Famousest Sieges and Battels of the last Age. They no longer amused themselves with Disputes and Controversies, the divided Families deciding Questions of Religion by the Sword. The first Battel was fought near the Town of Dreux, the Kings Army being commanded by the Constable and the Duke of Guise, and the other by the Prince of Conde and the Admiral de Coligni: The Success was equal on both sides, the Prince of Conde and the Constable being boht taken Prisoners. The Duke of Guise laid Siege to Or-Aa4 leans,

leans, and pressed it so close, that it was upon the point of yielding, when a Villain came to the Camp, and watching an opportunity for the execution of his Design, he slew this Prince with a Shot from a Carbine, as he was returning from visiting the Works, attended only by Three Horsemen. The Duke of Guile's Death was extreamly prejudicial to France: besides his Military Perfections, which rendred this Duke the greatest Captain in the Kingdom, he had gain'd the Peoples Hearts by such a Charming Sweetness, such admirable Liberality and Sincerity, and fuch Courteous and Familiar Behaviour, that one could not forbear loving him. His Death almost ruin'd the Fortune of his House. A Peace was afterwards concluded, but 'twas only to give both Parties leifure to make Preparation for beginning the War afresh. The Prince of Conde, freed out of Prison, made great Levies in Germany, and foon got a new Army on Foot. He endeavoured to surprize and carry away the King, as he was returning from Meaux to Paris: but a Battalion of Six Thousand Smitzers, which guarded the Court in its March, and repulsed several Attacks by the way, ruin'd this Audacious Design. Some time after the Constable, difpleased with his Nephews, whom he accused of Ingratitude and Revolt, gave them Battel in the Plain of St. Denis, routed them, and raised the Siege from before Paris. The Constable, who was near Fourscore years old, received a Mortal Wound in his Reins by a Pistol Shot, as he was in the midst of the Fight, charging ither is a sid wife; o. in the.

the Enemies with a Vigour, worthy his Name and his Office. The Hugonots though vanquisht, made Peace on what Terms they pleased, the Queen being obliged to accept them, as frighted with the great Number of Forreign and Domestick Forces, that filled the Kingdom. This Second Accommodation was also but a Cessation of Arms, the War breaking forth again with more Fury than before. The Hugonots lost a Third Battel at Jarnac, gain'd by the Duke of Anjon, who commanded the King his Bothers Army, where the Prince of Gonde was slain

upon the Place.

Gaspar de Coligny was a Gentleman of a good Family, but much more confiderable by that of his Mother, who was Sifter to the Constable de Mommorency. His Unkle, whom because of his singular Merit King Henry the Second honoured with his Favour, had procur'd him the Office of Admiral, one of the first of the Crown. Coligny had serv'd under him, during the Reigns of Francis the First, and Henry the Second, with no little Reputation. He had been employed in feveral Important Negotiations, by which he had acquired a perfect Understanding of Affairs. He was a Man of a thorow Experience, but close, full of Address, naturally Eloquent, and no less a Statesman than a Soldier, tho' far more cautious, than advent'rous. In the Year 1522. France being almost

almost ruined, there was a new Agreement made.

The Admiral at the same time negotiated a Marriage between the Princess Margaret, the Kings Sister, and Henry King of Na. Anthony, his Father, dyed some years before of a Wound, receiv'd at the Siege of Roan. The Admiral came to Paris to affift at the Marriage, followed by fo great a number of Gentlemen and Vassals, that the King himself could scarce have found so Magnificent a Train. He was received with extraordinary Testimonies of Confidence and Friendship: He had often private Conferences with the King; in which, twas known, they treated of making War upon Flanders; and this, we have fince understood, obliged Philip the Second to stay in Italy, for fear of some Surprize from the French.

In the mean time there was a Rumour (whether grounded on Reallity, or invented by the Queen, who was laying a Snare for the Admiral, as her Enemies would have it) that the People, he had without any Order or Permission, brought to Paris, under pretence of being present at the King of Navarre's Marriage, conspired against the Royal Family. The Queen, whether the better to conceal her Design, or really fearing some secret Plot, caused the Guards of the Lowvre to be doubled. Whilst these things ware doing, the Admiral, returning from the King to his own House, was wounded in the Right hand

by

by a Shot from an Arquebush, which was, by the Hugonot Party, said to have been done by the Procurement of the Queen, or the

Duke of Guise.

The Duke of Guise was accused, because the House in which the Assassin had planted himself, belonged to one of his Creatures, who had some time before lest it empty, to prevent the discovery of this Action. These Suspitions were strengthned by the irreconcilable Hatred there was between the Prince and the Admiral; and though the King had made them both promise him to keep quiet till his Majesties Return to Paris; there was yet great likelyhood that the Duke of Guise

attempted to destroy him.

Those that suspected the Queen, said, the Admirals Fortune and Authority created a Jealousie in this Princes; That she began to fear a Man she had raised too high; That she despair'd of re-setling Quiet in the State, during the Life of 10 redoubted an Enemy; and that beside the milerable Condition of the Kingdom, the Murthers, Battels and Perils her felf and Children had been exposed to all which she laid to his Charge; she yet further mortally hated him, because of the shameful Discourses, with which he blemisht her Honour; That fince she could neither punish him by Law nor Force, the had recourse to Stratagem; That she was as skilful in these fort of Intrigues as he could be; That she had drawn him and the chief of his Party to Paris, on the occasion of her Daughte

Daughters Marriage, the more fecurely to destroy him; That he had been lur'd to Conrt by the Project of the Low Country War, and the fair shews of Confidence and Esteem; That she had consequently pressed the young Duke of Guise to revenge on him his Father's Murther, to which this Prince was too much inclin'd, having only refus'd to do it for fear of displeasing the King, and losing the Friendship of the Nobility, who would after this Action have look'd upon him, as a Man without Honour or Faith; That the Queen had eas'd him of this Scruple, by representing to him, that he would do a fignal Service to the State in exterminating its most formidable Enemy; That 'twas the greatest Sign of Fidelity he could shew the King; And, in fine, that the Duke of Guise engaged not in it, till he had first got an Order, written and signed by the Princesses own Hands.

But whether it was the Queen, or the Duke of Guise, or neither of them that were the Authors of this Enterprize, the Admiral was no sooner carryed into his House, but the Hugonots ran thither in Crouds, filling the Town with Complaints and Murmurs. They had the Confidence to accuse the King, as well as the Duke, publishing, that none durst have committed such an Attempt without his Majesties Protection; and yet the Queen had so carefully concealed it from him, that he knew nothing of it, till News was brought him of the Accident befalm

faln the Admiral. He went presently with the Queen to fee him, testifying his Displeafure and Sorrow, and promifing to make an exact Enquiry into it, and severely to punish this Affaffination. He left also his Guards about his House, as well for the Honor, as Security of his Person: but understanding at his Return to the Louvre, that the Hugonots suspected him to be privy to it, and accordingly were so impudent as to threaten him. he fell into a terrible Transport, which the Queen Mother, who absolutely Govern'd him, diligently fomented; taking hold of this favourable Moment to make him refolve on a suddain Extirpation of his Rebellious Subjects, and ridding himself of an Enemy, so much the more dangerous, in that he was irreconcilable.

They were perswaded at Court, that, as foon as the Hugonot-Lords were departed, they would begin a new Rebellion, much more Bloody than any of the former, and would call in Strangers to their Affistance. The Admiral himself could not forbear letting flip some little Menaces, when the King, comforting him about his Wound, told him, It was not dangerous: I care not, answered he coldly, for losing the use of a hand: for, provided I keep my Head, I hope, all will go well. It was faid by some, that the King held afterwards a Council with the Queen, and some of their intimatest Confidents, in which 'twas resolved no longer to endure these Insolencies, but forthwith to dispatch the Hugonots, and commit the executing of it to the Duke of Guise; and that the King, not to awaken their Distrust, sent him out of Paris on pretence of some Discontent; but he returned, according to Agreement, the One and Twentieth of August at Night, accompanyed by the Duke of Angouleme, the Kings natural Brother, glad of the opportunity of serving his Master, and also to Revenge himself without sear of Punishment.

But there went at the same time a Report. that the Admirals Friends, assembled in his House, had taken very wicked and detestable Resolutions, he having himself, by a very pathetical Discourse incited them to rise up in Arms; That being all animated by the fame Fury, they cryed out to go immediately to attack the Louvre, and destroy the King, the Princes his Brothers, and the King of Navarre, whose Death they had resolved, though he were of their own Religion, because the Admiral feared his Wit and Courage. But whilft he loses time in being too curious to take his Measures, he delivers himself up to his ill Fortune; and the King, informed of his Practifes, haftens the Punishment of the Rebellion. Some endeavour'd to make it be believed, that this Conspiracy was a Story, invented by the Queen Mother, who foreseeing the Horror, the destruction of the Huzonots would cause, endeavoured by

by these Calumnious Reports to mitigate the Peoples Indignation. However it was, the Duke of Guise about one of the Clock in the Morning forc't open the Admirals House. A young German Gentleman, who had been bred a Page with the Dukes Father, and was ambitious of the Honor to give him the first Blow, entred his Chamber. The Admiral. rifing out of his Bed, conjur'd him to have Respect to his old Age and his Infirmities, and grant him his Life. But the German. reproaching him with Treason and Apostasie. mortally wounded him, and caused him to be thrown out at Window to the Duke of Guise, who guarded the entrance into the 'Tis said, Coligny fell down as dead. but hearing the Duke of Guise calling to have him thrown out, he made some resistance against those that went to take him up, and cast him forth into the Street, desiring them to let him dye in quiet; whereupon they dispatcht him. The Rabble, vomiting out a Thousand Curses against him, dragg'd him for some time in the Dirt; they tore him afunder, and filled the Town with pieces of his Body. A young Parifian cut off his Head, and carryed it on a long Pole into all the Publick Places, and the Trunk of his Body was hung up by the Feet on the common Gallows.

Thus ended Gaspar de Coligni, Admiral of France, who was raised to so great a Fortune, that his Court was no less than the

King's

King's. He made himself redoubted by France and Spain, and though he made not War upon King Philip, he created him Trouble enough by stirring up the Low Countries and Germany, and under hand protecting the Prince of Orange: He often imposed on the King his Master a Necessity of making Peace and War; but what renders his Memory most durable, is, that having been twice taken Prisoner by the Spaniards, and lost three Battels, he still kept the same Authority with his Party, and never shewed more Courage and Constancy, than in the midst of his greatest Disgraces: yet it is certain, he was rather a cunning, than a valiant Captain, very skilful in choosing his Post, but distrustful of the Fortune of War in Battels, and not engaging himself, but in the last Extremity.

The Count de la Rechefoucault, Teligny, Pardaillan, Glermont, a' Amboife, and several other Hugonots of Quality were slain the same Night. Mongommery was for some time pursued by the Duke of Guise, who eagerly sought to kill him; but he sled into England at the first Report of the Admiral's Death.

The Hugonots had so highly incensed the People, that it was impessible to moderate their Fury, till they had made a very great

and lamentable Slaughter.

The Emperor gave always Hopes, that he would fign the Treaty of Allyance, though he had a very great Repugnance to make War upon

mon the Infidels: he could not resolve to break the Peace with them, tho' their Faithlesness rendred it uncertain and ill affured. But he defired also not to discontent the Pope nor the Venetians. That, which held them thus in fulpenfe, was the Passion, he had to get the Prince Ernestus, his Son, chosen King of Poland, Sigismund Augustus, the deceased King, having left no Heirs. Maximilian consider'd this Crown, as an Acquisition, that would much angment his Power. The Polonians were then at Peace with the Port; but there was need of great Sums to purchase the Principal Electors. Suffrages; so that the Money and Favour of the French prevailing above the Authority of the House of Austria, the Duke of Anjou was preferr'd before the Emperors Son. mean time Maximilian treated still with the Pope, shewing the greater earnestness, the surer he was not to take up Arms. The Confederates, resolved to refuse him nothing, that they might draw him in, and all Germany, granted him Five Thousand Foot more than the Troops he had ask'd of Cardinal Commendon. John Delphini, Bishop of Torcello, the Pope's Nuncio, with his Imperial Majesty, had agreed, That there should be given Five and Twenty Thousand Foot, and Four Thousand Five Hundred Horse, on condition, that Maximilian should bring into the Field as great an Army as the Succour of the Confederates amounted to. The Auxiliary Troops were to stay in his Service Six Months in the Year, to enter into Winter Quarters with his Army in fuch

fuch Posts, as were most commodious, and advantagious for the Progress of the German Affairs, and this Treaty to continue, as long as the War should last; the Emperor desired farther, that, whoever of the Confederates should break the League, should be look'd upon as an Enemy, and that the Pope should with all requisite Solemnities issue out the greater Excommunication against him; but this last Article was refused him, and in lieu thereof 'twas agreed, That for the Payment of the Confederate Troops, destin'd to his Service, Money should be sent every Three Months to Ausbourg, for which the Richest Merchants of the Town should be security. The Emperor, on these Conditions, engag'd this Year to make War on Hungary, with a design to keep up the League; but he was determin'd to find daily new Pretences not to enter into the Field, excusing himself sometimes on the Tediousness of Assemblies and Diets, and sometimes on the difficulty of raising Soldiers and Money out of the Soveraign Estates of Germany. As soon as Gregory understood the Conclusion of the Treaty with the Emperor, he sent for the Venetian Embassadour, to whom he imparted this agreeable News, giving him Order to affure the Senate of it. The King of Portugal had promifed to fend his Fleet this Year into Greece; and the Pope, to encourage the Venetians, made Preparations to augment that of the Holy Sec. These fair Hopes, which, the Venetians well knew, would come to nothing, ferv'd only to make make his Holiness take more heinously the Re-

publicks Agreement with the Port.

The Spring was now far advanced and the Venetians vehemently importun'd the Pope and the King of Spain to fend their Fleets immediately to Corfou, when Tipoli received advice from the Senate, that the Peace was concluded at Gonstan. tinople. Barbaro had no sooner received Power to treat with the Grand Visier, but he applyed himself seriously to it. He knew, 'twas the Intention of the Colledge of Ten, whose Fayour by this means he should gain: He also knew the Weakness of the Commonwealth and that he should at the same time recover his own Liberty. The French Embassadour at the Port concerned himself much in this Affair by Order from the King his Master, and fervently follicited Mahomet about it: but these good Offices served only to render this Minister more difficult, because he would not share the Honour or Profit of this Negotiation with any one. Barbaro, perceiving it, pretended to be fick, and ask'd leave for Solomon, the same Fewish Physician, he had already made use of, to come to him. Solomon was no fooner entred the Chamber, where he was kept, but Marco Antonio making him Presents and Promises, conjur'd him to do his Endeavour, to procure an end to his Imprisonment, and Repose to his Country, letting him understand, that 'twould be no less to his Advantage than his Honour, if he brought it to pass. The few, leaving Barbaro, went to the Grand Visier, whom the difficulty of fetting forth a new Fleet rendred Bb 2

much more tractable: He founded him, to find how he was inclined to an Accomodation, and afterwards propos'd it to him. Mahomet at first entred into a particular Debate upon the Articles of Peace, demanding, that the Republick should give the Grand Seignior the Isle of Corfoul, the Towns of Cataro and Budua, and should pay him all the Charges of the War. Barbaro answered with a great deal of Constancy, that the Republick would part with nothing of what they possessed before the War, that they would restore Supoto, and only in respect make Selim a Present of Threescore Thousand Crowns in Gold, who should also cause the Lands, which the Turks had taken in Dalmatia, to be restored. The Grand Visier receded from the Demand of Corfou, but infisted on the Surrender of Cataro and Budua, saying, that Peace was not to be mentioned but on these Conditions, and threatning Soloman to have him strangled, if he did not oblige the Venetian to yield him these two Places. what? added he with a fierce and angry Countenance, The Venetians, to obtain a Peace, granted Solyman the strong fortified Towns of Nauplia and Malvasia, with all they had in Peloponnesus: and do they now make a Scruple of yielding the Grand Seignior Two: One weak and half-ruin'd, and the other dispeopled by the Spoil, the Plague has made in it? To bring the Venetian Embassadour to his Bow, he spread a Report, That the Musulman Fleet should be composed of threeHundredGallies, and as many smallVessels, and that the Ottoman Emperors had never as vet

yet set forth so numerous and formidable an one; That the Grand Seignior, affished by his Forces of Asia and Europe, would come in Person, and cover the Earth and Sea with Soldiers and Vessels. But Antonio, who knew the Pride of these Barbarians, fear'd not so much these ridiculous Menaces, as he did the Weakness and Necessities of the Commonwealth.

After many goings to and fro, and a very long discussion, the Grand Visier, who had certain Information of what was resolved on at Rome for the next Campaign, feared to break the Negotiation, and re-imbark himself in a much more troublesom War, than that, which it was in his Power to end; fo that becoming much more reasonable, he agreed on a Peace with Barbaro on these Conditions: That the Venetians should restore Supoto, with all the Canon they had taken in that place; That the Inhabitants, who would not stay there, should have liberty to depart, and take with them their Moveables and other Goods; That the Grand Seignior and the Commonwealth should retain the places, of which they were then in posfession; That the Ancient Limits of the two States should be re-establish'd, and that every one should re-enter into the Lands of the Continent, he enjoyed before the War; That the Venetians should pay fifteen hundred Crowns a year Tribute for the Isle of Zant, though they had till that time paid but five Hundred; That they should give the Grand Seignior Three hundred and fifty Thousand Crowns in ready Money, and Threescore Thousand to his first Minister for his Negotiation; 'Twas added, that the Merchants on both fides should be set at Liberty, and their Effects restor'd; That an Essimate should be made of such as were no longer found in specie, and that in other things the Treaty concluded with Solyman should be executed. Barbaro presenting Selim this, to ratifie it by Oath, the Sultan, beholding him with a threatning Look, faid nothing to him, but that he would exactly observe these Conditions, provided the Venetians fail'd not in their Respect to him, and gave no Councel nor Affiftance to his Enemies. Barbaro immediately difparche his Son to Venice with a Copy of this The Young Man, who knew what Importance this Affair was, with which he was charged, made fuch speed, that he was but Twenty days in going from Confantinople to Venice, which was more than ever any Courier did before him. He went in his Turkish habit to the Doge's Palace, where the Council of Ten was then happily affembled. These Magistrates, having read his Dispatches. were of Opinion, that he thould not appear all the rest of that day, and that his Arrival shou'd be conceal'd, till the Senate was acquainted with the Conclusion of the Peace. forefaw, that fuch furprifing News would cause a very great Rumour and Commotion in The Council of Ten declar'd the the Town. next day in full Senate the urgent Reasons that had forc'd them to an Accomodation with the Port; and procur'd the Peace to be ratified; which was at the fame time publish'd. One would

would have thought this News should have given no little Joy to People, bred up in Repose, and endebted for their Greatness to the Exercises and Arts, which are cultivated in Peace. In the mean time the People of Venice. though difquieted by new Preparations for War, incommoded by the Interruption of their Trade, and loaded with extraordinary Impolitions, were for some days in such a Consternation (so little do the Multitude understand their own Interest) that, to see the Dejection and Sorrow of the Inhabitants, you would have imagined the City to be threatned with utter De-The People of the other Confederate Estates, who saw not the Commonwealths pressing Motives, conceived such an Odium against them, that their Subjects, nay their very Embassadors (whose Character is respected amongst the most Barbarous Nations) were not fafe amongst them. The Emperor, whose flowness and delays were partly the cause of this Agreement, reproachfully ask'd Giovanni Corario, the Republicks Embassadour, What the Breakers of the Publick Faith merited; and this Minister did very Wisely to keep himfelf for some days shut up in his Palace at Vienna, and not expose himself to the Fury of the Vulgar, who were then ready to offer all manner of Outrage to those, they called Venetians. But soon after Maximilian, understanding that the King of Spain receiv'd this news with Indifference enough, treated Corario, who had threatned him to retire to Venice, and fet the Republick at difference with him, as civilly as before. When Bb 4

When the Venetian Embassadour had told Philip the Second, That his Masters had been forced by their Inability to put an end to the War, this Prince answered him calmly enough, That he engag'd in the League only at his Holynesses Request; That he believ'd the Senate wise enough not to do any thing without mature Deliberation; That 'twas sufficient for him to have shewn all Europe; that he had undertaken and carryed on this Affair with as much Zeal as Constancy; and in fine, that 'twas just to yield to the Sentiments of the Parties that were

chiefly concerned.

Tiepoli receiv'd about Noon this News by an express Courier, and went immediately to acquaint his Holyness with it, who was gone to take the Air at Frescati, in the Vineyard of Cardinal Altemps. The Pope ask'd him, smiling, What Good News he had to tell him: To which this Minister answered very seriously, That he came to communicate to his Holyness the Conclusion of a Peace between the Commonwealth and the Grand Seignior. Pope, strangely surprized, interrupted Tipoli, forbad him to fay any more, and commanded him to be gone. The Embassadour humby did his utmost to pacifie Gregory's Displeasure; but he would hear neither his Reasons nor his Prayers, and paffing into another Chamber, enjoined him to return immediately. Tipoli, fearing lest the People of Rome, or the Soldiers, who passed continually to go and embark at Naples, might offer him some Violence, assembled his Friends in his Palace. He met several

of these Soldiers on his way, as he returned to Rome, who would have done him a Mischief. had they distrusted that he came from confirming the Reports of Peace, which were already spread about the Town. One of his Domesticks, a Native of Padua, being behind his back, when he opened his Pacquets, cast his Eyes on the Letter, which gave advice of the Peace, and no fooner faw his Master on his wav for Frescati, but he went to acquaint Cardinal Cornaro with the news. The Pope, perplex'd and troubled, returned at Night to Rome, and gave order for the Sacred Colledge to affemble on the morrow. His Holinesses sudden Return made this Matter very publick, and the Romans were so incens'd at it, that if any one would have Headed the People, the Venetian Embassadour would have been attack't in his Palace. against the Doors and Windows of which the ruder fort began already to throw Stones. The Venetians were publickly styl'd forsworn Traitors, some of them were outrag'd, and their very Name was for feveral days abhorred at Rome. The King of Spain's Ministers, who had the greatest Reason to be displeased, shewed nevertheless far more Moderation than the Popes Subjects. His Holiness, desiring to blacken the Venetians, and render them still more culpable, represented in full Consistory, that, when the Emperor was at his Request, in fine.about to declare War against the Infidels; when the King of Portugal had affured him by his Embassadors, that he would enter into the League; when he hop'd on certain Conditions

to break the Alliance between France and the Port; when, to compleat their Felicity, he had certain Advice, that the new King of Persia. the declar'd Enemy of the Ottomans, was fetting on Foot a great Army, to invade Turkie; and when the Christians had conceived the greatest Hopes Imaginable to break their Chains. and exterminate their common Adversary: the Venetians had overthrown all these great Defigns by perfidiously making a shameful Peace with these Barbarians. He then inveighed very much against them, treating them as perjur'd Traitors, and revoking all the Graces, his Predecessors had granted them in consideration of this War. He even enjoin'd them to restore the Money they had levyed on certain Benifices. to which they immediately paid an exact Obedience. He forbad all the Subjects of the Holy See to engage without his Leave in the Service of the Repulick, thut up the Granaries of Puglia and Marca di Ancona, and did them several other Displeasures, which, though apparently very grievous, were much less terrible. than what the Senate expected from the publick Indignation, and the Wrath of a Soveraign Prelate, who might strike them with all the Thunders of Excommunication.

The Venetian Embassadour, who saw that Gregory affected to appear much severer than he naturally was, feared, lest in the first motions of his Choler, he might carry things to the utmost Extremities; but his Holiness breaking forth only in Reproaches and Menaces he procur'd the Venetian Cardinals to intercede

with

They befought him to confider. With him. that the Destruction of the Commonwealth would be no less prejudicial to the Holy See. than the aggrandifing of a Foreign Power, which already threatned all its Neighbours: that their Ruine would be fatal to all Italy, and draw with it that of the Ecclefiastical State. Tipoli observ'd, that these Reasons had already made some Impression on the Popes Mind. He did his endeavour to obtain an Audience; but Gregory still refus'd to give him any, telling those that follicited it, He would not receive the excules of the Venetians but in the presence of the SacredColledge, and other Witnesses of the Treaty. which they had so basely violated. In the mean time his Anger by little and little abated, and Tipoli knowing that he used a great deal of Violence on himself to pass for an inflexible Man. proposed to the Senate the sending an extraordinary Embassadour to Rome, not doubting but fo unusual a Proceeding, might find some favour with him. The Senate approved of this Expedient, and Nicholas Ponti, who was Fourscore years of Age, was chosen for this Embaffie. He departed immediately, and arrived sooner at Rome, than his Old Age seem'd to permit him. He found the Pope resolute not to give him Audience any where but in the Confiftory. In the mean time some of the Principal Cardinals obtained of the Pope, that he should be receiv'd in the same manner as the other Embassadours were. Ponti with a great deal of Clearness and Eloquence laid open the Reasons and Motives which obliged the Republick

lick to make their Accommodation with Selim Gregory heard him quietly, and appear'd for much the more fatisfied with his Discourse, as he flatter'd himself at the sight of this venerable Old Man, who was Ten years older than His Holyness, That he might live yet several years; and this agreeable Thought contributed not a little to the Satisfaction, which the Venetians receiv'd in this Audience. The Pope complained only of their making a Peace without acquainting him with their Intention, and dismiss'd the Embassadour with Testimonies of a perfect Reconciliation. Ponti visited all the Cardinals apart, confirming to them what he had faid in publick to his Holiness, and leaving Tipoli in the Functions of his Employ, returned to Venice to give an account of the happy Success of his Voyage.

FINIS.

THE

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